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MALILE ADDRESSES UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY 1 OCT

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["The Foreign Policy of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania Is Completely Independent-- the Speech of Comrade Reiz Malile, Head of the delegation of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania at the 39th Session of the UN General Assembly" -- ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, October 2 /ATA/ -- On October 1, the head of the delegation of the PSR of Albania, the minister of foreign affairs, Comrade Reiz Malile took the floor at the UN General Assembly. He said:

Mr. President, the development of world political events since the last session of the General Assembly of the United Nations shows that the international situation remains grave and filled with tension and threats to peace and security. Contradictions and confrontations have enveloped the whole globe.

The situation becomes even more precarious as it develops against the background of a profound and all-round economic crisis which has the capitalist and revisionist world in its grip and which manifests itself in high levels of inflation and unemployment, in stagnation or decline of production. At a time when budget for expenditure in many fields affecting the social condition and the standard of living of the working people has sunk to an all-time low, unproductive expenditure, like that for armaments, have reached astronomical figures.

The further concentration and internationalization of capital, the extension of the spider's web of the multinational companies to every corner of the world, high interest rates and the domination of the dollar in the international comentary and financial system have created a grave situation and brought about great tension even in the economies of the more powerful industrial countries, not to mention the smaller and developing countries.

Even gloomier is the picture in the developing countries which are staggering under the burden of a colossal debt of about 900 billion dollars and many of them are not in a position to pay even the interest rates of the enslaving credits.

For more than two years now there is much talk-and this not without purpose-about the supposed first signs of recovery of the world economy. Life, however, shows that in many countries the economic situation has only become worse. Especially conspicuous are the attempts of American imperialism at creating the deceptive conviction that allegedly the world economy will come out of this deadlock and will be set going thanks to the recovery of the American economy. People, However, cannot fail to see that the socalled recovery which the Unites States advertises, means the increase of the value of dollar, the rise of interest rates and the proliferation of protectionist measures which have produced an asphyxiating effect on the economy of other countries, the developing countries in particular. So the crisis has not been overcome, but has only subsided and there are signs that it may burst forth even fiercer and with more destructive consequences.

The recent international conference such as that of UNIDO in Vienna and the one on the population problems in Mexico indicate that the overshelming majority of the member countries continue to suffer from the destructive consequences of the crisis.

It became clear at these conferences that the imperialist powers use their promises of aid to the developing countries so as to create illusions amongst them and preserve the unequal and discriminating relations in order to continue their neo-colonialist exploitation. This situation makes even clearer to the developing countries that the correct path for them remains that of resolute struggle to establish complete sovereignty over their national assets and to oppose all practices that prolong neocolonialist exploitation.

The more convulsive the fever of the crisis, the fiercer the rivalry between the superpowers and the greater its dangers, the more persistent their attempt at saddling others the consequences of the crisis, at blackmailing the peoples with their weapons and economic potential.

At present we are witness of the fact that, finding no vacant space for extension, the expansion of the superpowers increases daily the threat of armed confrontations. It is this fierce rivalry for domination and hegemony, their aggressive and militarist course that poses a serious threat to the freedom and independence of the peoples.

Almost no day goes by without the American-Soviet rivalry and the tense East-West relations being mentioned in one way or the other. Moreover, the progaganda of the superpowers is built in such a manner as to create the impression as though the world can cope with no problem if it does not revolve round the axis of these relations. Not unintentionally, the United States and the Soviet Union are using the tense situation created in their relations as a comfortable justification for the intensification of their arms race and war preparations. According to them, the peoples must accept this situation as something fatally unchangeable and that the future of mankind depends on the future of these relations. Moreover, they want to create a psychosis of capitulation according to which no country, no state, no people can live outside the atomic unbrellas of the superpowers.

The deployment of medium-range missiles in Europe, which has almost totally dominated European and world politics during this period, besides other things, is intended to inculcate this psychosis of capitulation among the European countries and peoples. It is intended to benumb and paralyze their resolve in the defence of their independence and national dignity, to reinforce the control and dictate of the superpowers on their allies. The superpowers needed the demagogic fuss about the deployment of their Euromissiles as well as the mutual accusations in order to "justify" the upsetting or re-establishment of the equilibrium only as a smokescreen to cover up the implementation of their plans intended to legalize the Soviet-American monopoly of nuclear weapons and missiles, that is, to keep up the pressure they permanently exercise by means of their weapons even when are not fired.

It is clear that the deployment of medium-range missiles marks a new escalation of the arms race which is assuming unprecedented proportions and dimensions, reaching even into outer space.

The European peoples have not failed to show with concrete actions their true feelings about the game that is being played with the fate of European security. They have come out in the streets to oppose the deployment of missiles and nuclear weapons on their continent, the military presence of the United States and the Soviet Union, NATO and the Warsaw Treaty.

This reality proves that the European states cannot and must not seek the way out of this situation in the offers the imperialist superpowers make to them. The defence of the European countries, the free and independent development of the peoples are secured not with the maintenance of the factors that generate war, but with their destruction and elimination.

It is necessary not to fall into the superpowers' trap who, on the one hand, make the deployment of new nuclear missiles in Europe a fait accompli and, on the other, organize for demagogic purposes meetings and conferences which are supposed to take mutually confidence building measures allegedly to strengthen European security.

The government of the PSR of Albania has expressed itself resolutely against the deployment of medium-range nuclear missiles either by the United States or the Soviet Union on the European continent. We have also strongly supported the efforts of the European peoples to oppose the transformation of the old continent into an arena of rivalry and armed conflicts.

The Albanian delegation considers it necessary to emphasize that the nuclear threat must not prevent the peoples from seeing the danger of conventional weapons, which is just as serious. The more than one hundred local and regional wars and conflicts from the Second World War to this day have been fought with conventional weapons. The arms sale and supply has become today a most profitable business for the United States and the Soviet Union in the first place.

Ignoring the unrestrained conventional weapons' arms race by the imperialist powers is fraught with serious dangers for the peace-loving countries and peoples. Hence the struggle for the defence of peace against nuclear armament cannot be separated from the strong opposition of the arms race in general.

The exacerbation of the situation in Europe is directly felt in the regions of the Balkans and the Mediterranean which are not free from the interferences and intrigues of the superpowers.

A problem worrying the Mediterranean countries is the constantly increasing presence of the naval fleets of the two superpowers in the Meditteranean basin. With arrogance and highhandedness these fleets are criss-crossing the Mediterreranean from the Bosphorus to Gibraltar as if it were an American or Soviet lake. With their policy and war means the superpowers are trying to transform this region, which has seen the flourishing of outstanding civilizations during its history, into a theatre of their destructive war operations.

The interests of peace demand that the Mediteranean countries act resolutely and energetically so as to expel the fleets of the superpowers from this basin by taking concrete steps which would make their presence here difficult, even impossible.

In the Balkans the superpowers try to stir up those elements and factors which add to the insecurity in this region. The Albanian Government upholds the view that freedom and the independence of the Balkan states is guarded neither by NATO nor Warsaw Treaty.

For peace to be safeguarded in the peninsula, concrete steps must be taken to bring about the departure of foreign troops and the dismantling of foreign bases in the Balkan countries. No facilities should be given the naval fleets of the superpowers, and their interference in the internal affairs of the states of this region should be resolutely opposed.

With its policy, Socialist Albania has proved that it has been and remains a factor of peace and stability in the Balkans. For its part it has made any superpower interference impossible and has shown by deeds that it follows a policy of good neighbourliness with the countries of the area, as it can be seen from the position developments in its relations with Turkey, Italy and Greece.

An ever growing build-up of the military activity of the aggressive imperialist blocs has recently been observed not only in the southern part of Europe, but also in its northern part. The demonstrative or camouflaged movements of their warships, submarines and airplanes from the Baltic to the North Sea, the largescale manoeuvres of their sea and air forces in this region and the surrounding area are not gestures of friendship towards the Nordic peoples, who value peace and freedom equally, and cannot accept this demonstration of strength which seriously threatens their own future and that of Europe.

The Middle East remains among the most dangerous hot-beds of tension in the world. Here the enslaving and predatory interests of American imperialism and the Soviet social-imperialism, the Israeli Zionists and other imperialist powers clash fiercely with each other. The policy of the superpowers in the Middle East has kept this zone in a permanent explosive state.

Life has clearly shown that the U.S. Marines and the milti-national force were not sent to Lebanon to bring Israeli aggression to a halt or to establish calm in this country, but to enable the implementation of the Zionist-imperialist plans for expelling the Palestinians from Lebanon by violence and terror and deal the death blow to the Palestinian liberation movement. For the achievement of this criminal aim they brought into action not only the force of arms, but also all kinds of plots and intrigue to divide the Palestinian and the Lebanese peoples, to engage them in a fratricidal war.

Israel, with the support of American imperialism, has robbed the Palestinian people of their land, home and country, has perpetrated monstrous crimes against them and has turned them into refugees, dispersed with the force of arms in many countries. Despite superhuman sacrifices and difficulties, the heroic Palestinian people have never laid down their arms in the struggle to win their legitimate rights.

For years on end a whole number of plans for the alleged solution of the Middle-East crisis have been presented by the imperialist powers. Of late, the Soviet Union judged it opportune to come up again with its old proposal about an international conference on the Middle East. This is obviously a diplomatic manoeuvre by the Soviet Union which is aimed at making the most of the failure of the Ameircan plan and come back with full rights in the game which is being played to the detriment of the Arab peoples.

But all these proposals and plans which come from the superpowers are directed against the interests of the Arab peoples, especially against the Palestinian people. They favour Israel and the continued presence and interests of the superpowers in this zone.

In his book "Reflections on the Middle East" which has been published recently, the leader of the Albanian people, Comrade Enver Hoxha, has said: "...The crisis in the Middle East can never be solved until the martyred Palestinian people regain their homeland stolen from them by the Israeli aggressors and this will be achieved only when the political, economic and military influence of the superpowers and other imperialist powers has been dealt powerful blows by all the Arab peoples.

...Only resolute uncompromising struggle, based on the genuine Arab unity, will lead them to victory, to true independence and freedom".

The war between Iraq and Iran which has caused the peoples of these two countries incalculable losses in human lives and materials, has been continuing for nearly four years. We think that the war must be ended. The settlement of disagreements between Iran and Iraq through talks would be a powerful blow to the superpowers and all those who want to warm their hands in the fires they have kindled in the Middle East. The superpowers want this war to continue, because it serves their plans of increasing the possibilities of military intervention in the Persian Gulf and of further exacerbating the Middle-East crisis. We wish that these two friendly peoples and countries find a common language as soon as possible and put an end to the bloodshed, because this is in their interest and in the interest of the struggle of the peoples of this region.

The laying of mines in the Red Sea and the overhasty readiness of the superpowers and some others to dispatch their ships and helicopters there in order to allegedly clear the mines, speaks of another premeditated pretext under which it is intended to build up military presence there and to maintain a permanent tense situation around this hot zone. The present scenario in the Red Sea is very similar to and, indeed, appears as a variant of the scenario prepared for the intervention of the multi-national forces in Lebanon, and there must be a connection between them.

The Soviet social-imperialist aggressors have kept Afghanistan occupied for nearly five years, but have not managed to subdue the struggle of the freedom-loving Afghan people, which shows once again that a people, however small in number, is invincible when fighting for a just cause.

The African continent still remains the object of imperialist ambitions, especially of the two superpowers. In order to attain their strategic objectives they continue to hatch up plots to the detriment of the African people, incite old quarrels and feuds, which they themselves have left unsolved among these peoples like unexploded mines, kindle local conflagrations and conflicts in order to facilitate their penetration still deeper into the continent and to continue their neocolonialist exploitation.

While the fascist regime of South Africa, continues on the line of racial violence and the hated system of apartheid, keeping Namibia occupied and threatening the freedom and independence of neighboring African countries, the United States of America and other imperialist powers strive to rehabilitate it in Africa and in the international community who has long ago branded it as unlawful.

The African peoples, especially those of southern Africa, can have no illusion about the ambitions and the policy of the regime of Pretoria, as the bulwark of racism and colonialism on the African continent, and will not yield before the force of arms, pressures and diabolic tactics.

The Albanian people have firmly supported and will continue to be on the side of the struggle of the Namibian and other African peoples to liquidate the remnants of colonialism, racism, against the intrigues and interference of the imperialist powers and, especially, the superpowers on this continent.

The situation in Central America continues to be tense and fraught with serious threats to the freedom and independence of the peoples of this region and of Latin America. The invasion of Grenada, the pressures, threats and direct provocations against Nicaragua speak clearly about the intensification of interference and the unchanged aggressive policy of American imperialism on this continent.

The situation in this precarious zone becomes still more complicated because Soviet social-imperialism is trying, in a very cunning manner, to exploit the struggle of these peoples against American oppression and domination in order to step in this region, too.

This is a living expression of the policy which the two superpowers pursue in order to challenge one another in the zones they consider their spheres of influence. This is the aim of the so-called "differentiated policy" of the USA towards Eastern Europe, or of the Soviet Union to achieve a special "detente" with Western Europe.

The United States of America is talking more and more about the so called Pacific initiative, according to which the attention of the American policy is shifting more towards this region. It is more than evident that apart from the aim of putting pressure on its European allies, this "initiative" of the USA does not go beyond the limits of the military and economic rivalry of American imperialism with Soviet social-imperialism, who have filled the Pacific and the Indian Ocean with their naval fleets and are trying to create political-military groupings in Asia and the Pacific in order to further their regional and world-wide strategic aims.

The Albanian people and their government support the just demand of the Korean people that the American troops quit South Korea and for the independent reunification of the country.

The peoples of South-East Asia, who for decades on end have fought for freedom and national independence, continue to be the object of intrigues, interference and pressures on the part of imperialist powers which try to impede them from deciding about their own fate.

The government of the People's Republic of Kampuchea must occupy its legitimate place in the United Nations.

In the conditions when the international situation is growing more and more tense and is full of grave threats to the peace and freedom of the peoples, they must be vigilant more than ever before.

These difficult situations, which have been and continue to be created in the world, raise before the member states the need to see the reality as it is, unprejudiced by any complex of inferiority or fatality.

The strength and omnipotence of the superpowers should never be made absolute. The temporary strength of the aggressors of all times lay in the retreat, fear from and submission to them. History has proved most convincingly that before the gigantic strength of the peoples, when they are determined to fight for the defence of independence, peace and freedom, the superpowers are weak and powerless.

Mr. President, this year the Albanian people will celebrate the 40th anniversary of the liberation of their homeland and the triumph of the people's revolution. For our people these four decades out-match centuries, because under the leadership of the Party of Labour of Albania, with Comrade Enver Hoxha at the head, through their persistent efforts, they have emerged from darkness to light, and have made great socialist changes in all fields of life.

The all-round development of the country, relying on its own forces, the building up of an industry which works on home natural resources, along with an agriculture which has made the country self-sufficient in food stuffs, the major successes in the field of education, culture and science, which have enabled the training of a great number of higher and medium cadres, all these have guaranteed the uninterrupted economic and cultural development, the continuous uplift of the wellbeing of the working people.

The major transformations which have been made in Albania in these 40 years of the people's power, are clear evidence of the superiority of the socialist system.

Our state pursues a foreign policy of friendly relations with all peace-loving countries. It is a completely independent policy, for it is not conditioned by political and military pacts nor bound to close economic organisms.

We are for trade, cultural and scientific exchanges with other countries, on the basis of mutual advantage and without discrimination and prejudice. Chauvinism and instigation of hatred and animosities among the peoples are alien to us. Any people and nation, big or small, has full right to defend and affirm its national identity.

Albania is a small country, but despite this, just like all the member countries of the UNO, it has the right to express its views openly and unhesitatingly, convinced that in this manner it serves better its lofty national interests, the cause of the peoples and international security.

PRC REVOLUTION, BULGARIAN-SINO RELATIONS VIEWED

AU021245 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 1 Oct 84 p 7

[Editorial article: "The 35th Anniversary of the People's Republic of China"]

[Text] On 1 October, the Chinese people are celebrating their national holiday. On this day 35 years ago, the establishment of the PRC was solemnly proclaimed as a result of the victory of the Chinese revolution, made possible by the defeat of Hitler's fascism in Europe and Japanese militarism in the Far East by the Soviet Army. The long struggle waged by the Chinese people against feudalism and colonialism was concluded. A new page was opened in the history of China and a period of building a new society was inaugurated.

The victory of the Chinese revolution was the logical result of the development of the worldwide revolutionary process, the beginning of which was marked by the Great October Socialist Revolution and by the establishment of the first socialist state in the world.

The Chinese revolution represented a strong attack against the imperialist colonial system, thereby accelerating its decay. The young PRC joined the ranks of the states which, under the leadership of the Soviet Union, were defending the cause of peace and socialism.

Following the victory of the revolution, the Chinese working people were facing the exceptionally difficult tasks of repairing the damage caused by Japanese aggression and the civil war, liquidating the remnants of colonialism and feudalism, overcoming centuries-old backwardness, and of accomplishing basic socioeconomic changes in order to prepare the path toward socialism. Despite the constant provocations of imperialism and the reactionary activities within the country, the PRC, by mobilizing tremendous human resources and domestic material reserves and taking advantage of the favorable international situation created in the first decade following the victory of the revolution, succeeded within a relatively short historical period in solving the main problems of destroying the old production relations and developing its own economic potential, as well as creating and consolidating the foundations of socialism. At the same time, respective successes were achieved in other fields of socioeconomic life as well as in improving the working people's material well-being.

In building up their new life, the Chinese people relied on the tremendous assistance of, and cooperation with, the Soviet Union, as well as with the other socialist countries, upon their economic and financial aid, as well as upon their invaluable scientific-technological and organizational experience. Thanks to this support, hundreds of large economic projects were built in China and served as the backbone of the national economy and as the basis for its further modernization. At the same time, the socialist countries waged an unrelenting struggle on the international scene for the recognition and consolidation of the PRC as a UN member enjoying equal rights and as an active fighter for peace, against war, and for social progress and national liberation.

In the process of development, the Chinese people lived through difficulties, particularly during the second decade following the revolution. These difficulties to a great extent halted China's advance along the path of socialism and impaired the former relations of friendship and cooperation between China and the socialist countries.

Presently the Chinese people are working with all their strength to overcome the harmful consequences of the "Cultural Revolution" and to guarantee the country's development along the path of socialism. The successful implementation of the Sixth 5-Year Plan can presently serve as a material guarantee for the Chinese people's progress in building a new society.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria and all Bulgarian people hailed the victory of the Chinese revolution on 1 October 1949, and on 3 October 1949 the Bulgarian Government recognized the PRC, confirming its sincere wish to establish diplomatic relations and maintain comprehensive relations with the PRC. From that very moment, Bulgarian-Chinese relations have been steadily developing and Bulgarian-Chinese cooperation gradually has come to involve all fields of sociopolitical life, thus contributing to the consolidation of the internal and international positions of socialism in the struggle against imperialism. The People's Republic of Bulgaria has always supported and continues to support the Chinese people's national rights in Taiwan. The People's Republic of Bulgaria sincerely wishes to develop normal and mutually advantageous relations with the PRC in the interest of socialism and in the interest of the struggle to overcome nuclear disaster, as well as to preserve peace for the sake of worldwide progress.

On the occasion of their national holiday, we wish the Chinese people new successes in their struggle to build a new society along the path of progress and prosperity.

JOINT COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON SINOWATZ VISIT

AU011725 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 30 Sep 84 pp 1-2

["Joint Communique"]

[Text] At the invitation of Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council, and Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, Dr Fred Sinowatz, federal chancellor of the Republic of Austria, made an official visit to Bulgaria from 27 to 29 September 1984.

Dr Fred Sinowatz, federal chancellor, conveyed to Todor Zhivkov, State Council chairman, the greetings and best wishes of Dr Rudolf Kirchschlaeger, federal president of the Republic of Austria.

During his visit, Dr Fred Sinowatz, federal chancellor, laid a wreath at the Monument of the Unknown Soldier in Sofia. He visited Plovdiv and reviewed the 40th International Autumn Technological Fair.

Todor Zhivkov, State Council chairman, and Dr Fred Sinowatz, federal chancellor, had talks. On the Bulgarian side the talks were attended by the following officials: Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers; Georgi Yordanov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; Lyuben Gotsev, deputy minister of foreign affairs; Ivan Ilev, assistant to the chairman of the State Council, Atanas Ginev, deputy minister of foreign trade; and Khristo Dobrev, Bulgarian ambassador to the Republic of Austria.

On the Austrian side the talks were attended by the following officials: Karl Blecha, federal minister of the interior; Erich Schmidt, state secretary at the Federal Ministry of Commerce, Trade, and Industry; Berta Brown, Austrian ambassador to Bulgaria; Friedrich Bauer, ambassador, leader of the Political Section of the Federal Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Karl Kehrer, general secretary of the Federal Chamber of Trade; and Hans Nigish, ministerial advisor at the Federal Chancellery.

At the talks, which took place in a friendly atmosphere and a spirit of mutual understanding, the state and prospects of relations between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Republic of Austria were discussed, as well as the possibilities for their further expansion and strengthening. Opinions were exchanged on many topical issues of the international situation.

The two sides noted with satisfaction that the successful development of Bulgarian-Austrian relations confirms the significance and benefits of cooperation between states of differing social systems.

It was stressed that the exchange of visits at the highest level and the traditionally good personal contacts between the two countries' leaders are of great importance in the successful development of relations between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Republic of Austria.

The two sides noted the importance of the frequent contacts between parliaments, members of the governments, trade unions, youth and other organizations, and between figures from the fields of science and culture, as well as of expanding the direct meetings between the citizens of the two countries, all of which contribute to strengthening the mutual acquaintance and friendship between the Bulgarian and Austrian peoples. They confirmed their willingness to make further efforts to develop these relations.

While discussing bilateral economic relations the two sides determined that they are developing favorably. The conviction was expressed that a further expansion of economic relations is necessary, including new and higher forms of economic cooperation, especially in the area of long-range production sharing, which are to be sought and stimulated. The two sides are unanimous in that it is necessary to achieve a better balance in their mutual trade exchange, and agreed to undertake further steps in this direction.

The great importance of cooperation in tourism was noted and willingness was expressed to make efforts for its expansion.

During the visit a memorandum was signed on the prospects of further developing economic relations between the two countries.

The two sides noted with satisfaction that the various agreements and treaties between the two countries in the areas of culture, education, science, and technology are being successfully implemented. They expressed their willingness to encourage cooperation in these areas with the aim of their further strengthening and development.

Todor Zhivkov, State Council chairman, and Dr Fred Sinowatz, federal chancellor, expressed their serious concern over the complex international situation, the continuation of the arms race, particularly the nuclear arms race, and the activation of old and the creation of new hotbeds of tension.

The two sides devoted special attention to the situation in Europe, where the accumulation of new nuclear and other means of mass destruction represents a danger not only for the European Continent, but for the entire world.

They stressed the two countries' readiness to support any constructive proposal aimed at preventing the threat of a nuclear war, stopping the arms race, primarily weapons of mass destruction and particularly nuclear weapons, and preventing the spread of these weapons to space, strengthening confidence and cooperation among states, and reaching agreements ensuring effective measures on disarmament on the basis of equality and equal security. In this context, the two sides attributed great importance to the Stockholm conference. They believe that in the present international situation, the efforts of all states participating in the Stockholm conference are needed. They must demonstrate a political willingness to reach positive results, substantial contributions to decreasing tension, returning to the policy of detente, and steps toward truly strengthening confidence and security and developing cooperation in Europe in accordance with the Helsinki Final Act.

The two sides underlined the importance of the Vienna talks on mutually reducing armed forces and armaments in central Europe and the related measures for peace and security on the European Continent, and expressed the opinion that only a constructive approach by all participants can lead to their successful conclusion.

The two sides are unanimous in their belief that creating nuclear-free zones in the Balkans and other European regions could be a substantial contribution to strengthening peace and security in Europe and the world.

The Bulgarian side noted with satisfaction Austria's neutrality incorporated in the Constitution, and noted that a foreign policy conducted on this basis is a contribution to strengthening peace and cooperation in Europe and the world.

The Austrian side noted with satisfaction the fact that the policy of the People's Republic of Bulgaria contributes to strengthening peace and security in Europe and the world and to developing relations of good-neighborliness and cooperation in the Balkans.

During the talks, the two sides exchanged opinions on other topical international issues and expressed their concern over the situation in the Middle East, Central America, southern Africa, and other regions. They expressed their desire for just and lasting solutions of these issues to be rached in the interest of the interested peoples and countries and in the interest of world peace and security.

The two sides stressed the importance and role of the UN Organization as an instrument of preserving peace, and expressed their conviction that all open problems can be solved in a just and lasting way through negotiations while consistently observing the goals and principles of the UN Charter.

The two sides expressed their satisfaction that their talks and meetings were beneficial and represent an important contribution to developing and strengthening the two countries' cooperation, something which reveals new prospects for further expanding Bulgarian-Austrian relations in the interest of peace, security, and cooperation in Europe.

The federal chancellor of the Republic of Austria invited Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council, and Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, to visit Austria. The invitations were accepted with satisfaction.

BCP CC GREETS AUSTRALIAN SOCIALIST CONGRESS

AU012042 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 28 Sep 84 pp 1, 2

[Text] The BCP Central Committee has sent the following message to the fifth congress of the Socialist Party of Australia:

Dear Comrades, the BCP Central Committee sends to you, the delegates and guests of the fifth congress of the Socialist Party of Australia, most cordial greetings and wishes for successful and fruitful work.

Your congress is taking place in an exceptionally exacerbated international situation, caused by the militaristic and adventurist course of the most reactionary circles of the United States and NATO, a course unprecedented in the scope of its arm race, confrontation, and global attack against socialism, the national liberation movements of peoples, peace, and social progress.

Today, more than ever, it is imperative to strengthen the international class solidarity and cohesion of the communists of all continents on the basis of the time-tested principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism and, more than ever, it is necessary to develop broad cooperation and joint actions of all peaceloving social forces, regardless of their social, political, ideological, and religious affiliation. Only thus can the thermonuclear catastrophe -- which puts into question the very existence of mankind -- be prevented, and the dangerous plans and actions of imperialism thwarted.

In the name of peace and in defense of the legal right of peoples to freely and sovereignly determine their destiny, the socialist countries are decisively opposing imperialism's attempts to attain military superiority and world hegemony and are firmly and consistently defending the principle of military parity and equal security and of equal and constructive dialogue.

Dear comrades, recently the Bulgarian Communists and the entire Bulgarian people marked the 40th anniversary of the socialist revolution in Bulgaria. During the past 40 years, under the tested leadership of the BCP, and thanks to the selfless work of the entire Bulgarian people and fraternal cooperation with the socialist countries, primarily the USSR, our country achieved remarkable successes in all areas of the economy, culture, sceince, education, and in increasing the pouplation's standard of living. At the present stage of constructing the developed socialist society, our party is making special efforts to increase the quality and effectiveness of production, as well as efforts in all areas of human life, for broadly developing the initiative of the working people, and for perfecting the forms and mechanisms of socialist democracy.

Loyal to Marxist-Leninist principles, the BCP is steadily conducting a policy of peaceful coexistence, detente, and mutually beneficial cooperation in the Balkans, Europe, and the world.

Dear comrades, we are confident that the fifth congress of the Socialist Party of Australia will have an important role in strengthening the unity and combat ability of the party, increasing its international authority and influence in the struggle to defend the interests and rights of the working people of Australia against the attempts of monopolistic capital to transfer the burden of the economic crisis to the people's masses, activating the antiwar movement and broad unity of action of the country's democratic forces in the struggle for peace, preventing the drawing of Australia into the military nets of the United States and SEATO, and turning the continent into a nuclear-free zone.

Please accept our most sincere wishes for success in implementing the congress' decisions for the benefit and happiness of the Australian people and in the name of peace and social progress and the common communist ideals.

ZHIVKOV OPENS, CHAIRS AGRICULTURAL MEETING

AU261334 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1300 GMT 26 Sep 84

[Text] A meeting of the first secretaries of the okrug party committees in Bulgaria opened in Veliko Turnovo today. Certain topical problems on implementing new technologies in the production of grain based on application of the latest achievements in agriculture were discussed. Comrade Todor Zhivkov opened and chaired the meeting. He made a detailed statement on the issues discussed. Comrade Grisha Filipov also attended the meeting.

KHRISTOV ATTENDS JOINT CONFERENCE IN VARNA

AU271956 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1900 GMT 27 Sep 84

[Text] A conference on problems of economic metallurgies and scientific-technological progress was held in Varna today with the participation of specialists from Bulgaria and the Soviet Union. Emil Khristov, secretary of the BCP Central Committee, and Algirdas Brazauskas, secretary of the Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee, also attended the conference. Discussion covered the problems of the economic mechanism linked with the intensification of public production on the basis of the accelerated implementation of scientific-technological progress and the application of economic methods of management. Attention was devoted to expanding economic independence, developing joint enterprises, and maintaining direct ties among them.

KHRISTOV MEETS WITH LIBYAN AGRARIAN MINISTER

AU012050 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2000 GMT 1 Oct 84

[Text] Khristo Khristov, minister of foreign trade, had a talk in Plovdiv with Abu Zayd 'Umar Durkah, Libya's minister of agrarian reform and land reclamation. Discussion covered questions pertaining to further developing and expanding cooperation in the spirit of the agreements between the first leaders of the two countries, Todor Zhivkov and Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi. With this talk, the work of the 15th session of the Bulgarian-Libyan Committee on Economic and Scientific-Technological Cooperation began. The session will continue in Sofia in the next few days.

MLADENOV MEETS IRAN'S VELAYATI IN NEW YORK

AU022051 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2030 GMT 2 Oct 84

[Text] On 2 October in New York, Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs, met 'Ali Akbar Velayati, Iranian foreign minister. Bilateral relations were reviewed, and it was determined that they are developing favorably in the interest of the two peoples.

Information was exchanged on the situation in the appropriate regions. Petur Mladenov stressed Bulgaria's efforts to maintain good-neighborly relations in the Balkans, and to turn the region into a nuclear-free zone.

COMMENTARY ON CURRENT, FUTURE NATO MANEUVERS

AU012053 Prague ZEMEDELSKE NOVINY in Czech 26 Sep 84 p 2

[Commentary by Josef Kostal: "NATO Practices a 'Blitzkrieg'"]

[Text] The NATO maneuvers this fall, about which the press carries reports almost daily, accurately fit into Washington's strategic war plans and its policy of confrontation from a position of strength. A steel avalanche of 26 military exercises within the framework of the annual "Autumn Forge" maneuvers will rumble through various parts of Western Europe. More than 270,000 soldiers from 14 member countries of the alliance will take part in them.

NATO's 10th fall maneuvers bear all the features of the completely new political and military situation that has arisen following the deployment of new American nuclear missiles on the territory of the FRG -- the main supposed battlefield. This time NATO's main war planners cannot and do not even attempt to conceal that the maneuvers do not presuppose a defensive training situation, but an explicitly aggressive first strike against the socialist countries. That is why prior to the start of the first series of maneuvers, the American Four-Star General R. Richardson arrived in the FRG to discuss with Bundeswehr experts the main topic of the exercise -- the so-called air-land-battle, a concept that foresees a military strike in the heart of the Soviet defense. General Richardson is commander of the "trainings-and-doctrine command" ("Traidoc"), the highest institution in charge of strategic training and instruction within the American ground forces. It is precisely "Traidoc" that has played a crucial role in drafting the "air-land-battle" concept and that is regarded as the Pentagon's "military think tank."

The new strategic concept is primarily used in the "Flinker Igel" (Nimble Hedgehog?) meneuvers that started in mid-September on the territory of the FRG, in close proximity to the CSSR's and GDR's borders. A total of 16,000 tanks and other combat vehicles and some 200 helicopters are engaged in practicing penetrating the defense lines of the socialist countries and a "blitzkrieg" against the second-echelon units and command and communications centers deep in the "enemy heartland." This year's series of NATO maneuvers also envisages offensive operations involving the use of chemical weapons as well as -- within the framework of the "Reforger" exercise, which is traditionally part of the "Autumn Forge" -- an airlift designed to reinforce with thousands of American soldiers the "main strike" waged from central Europe, from FRG territory. At the same time, the generals at NATO's Brussels headquarters foresee a wing-attack strategy, that is, the possibility of attacking the Soviet Union from the north and south. That is why armies of seven NATO member-countries take part in the "Bar Frost" maneuvers in Norway, in the course of which the participating British, Canadian, and American units will transfer to Scandinavia heavy combat technology and resupply and expand the inventories of ammuntion, fuel, and other materials. In turn, the land, air, and naval "Display Determination" maneuvers, slated to take place on the territories of Italy and Turkey are designed to practice an attack on the USSR "from the south," from the territory of Turkey, with Italy, Spain, and Portugal playing the role of rear bases.

In keeping with Reagan's doctrine of the "policy of strength," everything has been thoroughly considered and planned, including a first nuclear strike, although the generals do not speak in public about this aspect of the maneuvers so as "not to furnish the West European antiwar movement with any arguments."

However, even during last year's Autumn Forge maneuvers and, more recently, this summer, American troops were practicing the evacuation of American citizens from the FRG in the event of the "nuclear option," as well as, for instance, the digging of mass graves for the victims of a nuclear conflict. All these absurd plans, as well as the entire course of this year's ludicrously extensive fall maneuvers, thus reveal not only the profound contradiction between the peaceful pronouncements of Western politicians and the West's war preparations, but also fully vindicate the principled attitude of the socialist countries. For a long time, the socialist countries have been proposing that military exercises in Europe be limited to 40 to 50,000 men at the most, and during the current talks in Stockholm, they are pressing for freezing the numerical strength of the armed forces of all signatories of the Helsinki Final Act.

'REVANCHIST' SUDETEN HOUSE IN FRG CRITICIZED

AU011934 Prague MLADA FRONTA in Czech 27 Sep 84 p 5

[Vladimir Novak Article: "The Revanchists' Peculiar Proposals; for Whose Money Is the So-Called Sudeten Germans' House Being Built in Munich?"]

[Text] It is no longer a secret that, from the very moment the social-liberal coalition in the FRG was replaced by Chancellor Helmut Kohl's right-wing government in the second half of 1982, revanchist activities and provocations have been constantly strengthening in the country. The floodgates for them were primarily opened by the speech delivered by Minister of Interior Zimmermann in January 1983, in which he said that the new government would proceed from the preservation of the openness of the German question, and that there would be no tendencies to limit the German question merely to the FRG and GDR, without including the East German territories beyond the Oder and Neisse Rivers. The government declaration that followed in May fully confirmed the above statment. These and similar stands of the representatives of the Christian-Unionist CDU/CSU parties, as well as the abundant reaction of the progressive public in the FRG -- which rejected such revanchist claims, as did the socialist countries -- make it seem as though revanchism were limiting itself solely to demands concerning Poland and the USSR.

The less the government representatives speak about the CSSR, the louder and more vehement are the attacks and egregious demands addressed to our country by the representatives of the so-called Sudeten German Landsmannschaft, which is claiming the right to speak on behalf of all Germans originating from Czechsolovakia, although these Germans had never given the organization this right. Most Germans who had been resettled in 1945 want nothing to do with the revanchist demands of the Landsmannschaft and do not take part in the actions of this organization. However, this does not prevent the Landsmannschaft spokesman, Franz Neubauer, Bavaria's state minister of labor and social affairs, or the Landsmannschaft president, Kudlich, from proclaiming the "right to have a fatherland" and "self-determination." Recently, at a rally in Kulmbach, Joerg Kudlich stated his idea of the solution of the so-called Sudeten German question, which according to him continues to be open in the same way that the question of Germany continues to be open. His idea is that there exist "several possibilities for a future arrangement from state independence, to a merger with another state system, and up to autonomy in an existing state." In other words, it is a matter of tearing Czechoslovak border areas from the CSSR; and naturally of a return of those Germans who had by right been evacuated from our country on the basis of the Potsdam Agreement after the defeat of Hitlerite fascism.

The open nature of the so-called Sudeten German question is to be underscored by the new Sudeten Germans' House; next year, that is 40 years after the end of World War II, it is to be opened in Munich on the occasion of the Days of the Fatherland. And it will not be just any house. It will be an enormous facility that will concentrate a number of institutions meant to contribute toward stopping anti-Czechoslovak revanchism from disappearing in the way generations of its first bearers are disappearing due to advanced age.

The particularly staggering thing is that this revanchist activity enjoys the full support of the Federal Government and above all, the Bavarian provincial government. The latter is paying half of the DM22 million the construction will cost. The remaining half will be taken care of by various foundations, which again get a substantial percentage of their income from the state or provincial budget. Were it not for this all-round political, ideological, material, and financial support that the Landsmannschaft receives from the state and political parties, revanchism would have perished long ago.

Anti-Czechoslovak revanchism is thus not merely some negligible functionary of the Landsmannschaft or people like Neubauer and Kudlich; above all, it is the entire CDU and CSU that are cultivating it as an outstanding tool against socialism. In this way, the greater-Germany demands of revanchism are merging with anticommunism.

PRC ' COURSE, MUTUAL RELATIONS REVIEWED

AU021144 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 1 Oct 84 p 4

[Slavomir Demjatsky article: "35 Years of the PRC"]

[Text] The Chinese people are recalling the 35th anniversary of the PRC's establishment today, a signficant event of modern history, part of the revolutionary process that was begun by the Great October Socialist Revolution. The proclamation of the PRC on 1 October 1949 represented the culmination of the political victory of the Chinese people's revolution.

The inevitable conditions for the victory of the Chinese revolution were established with the crushing of militarist Japan, with the decisive participation of the Soviet Union in the final phase of World War II. Thanks to this, the Chinese people were able to rid themselves of the Japanese yoke and colonial slavery. It was the Soviet Union in the postwar period that paralyzed the plans of the American imperialists to undertake an extensive armed intervention against the Chinese people. This consolidated the revolutionary forces and isolated the Chiang Kai-shek regime inside China. The revolution of the Chinese people won the moral and political support of the progressive world public.

The victory of the Chinese revolution 35 years ago opened up a new phase in China's thousand-year-old history. The Chinese people directed all their strength and energy toward overcoming ancient obsolescence. The PRC set itself the task of taking the socialist path of development.

The Czechoslovak people, too, followed with great sympathy the entire period of the people's revolution in China, which was supported by the entire international communist movement. Already on 4 October 1949, the PRC was recognized by the CSSR, which granted active and comprehensive support to the Chinese working people in their effort to achieve social transformation. With the selfless international assistance of all countries of the world socialist system, and particularly the USSR, People's China overcame immense difficulties.

It is an undeniable fact -- which was confirmed time and again in the past by the Chinese representatives -- that thanks to this assistance, the PRC achieved many remarkable successes in the first decade of its existence.

In the years 1949-64, more than 100 industrial enterprises were built in the PRC with the CSSR's participation. These were largely electric power stations; chemical, engineering, and ceramics plants; cement works; and sugar refineries. We also delivered equipment for printing plants and so forth. Czechoslovak experts took part in working out the plan for making use of minerals, raw materials, and power resources in the southeastern part of the state. A broad exchange of students took place. The Czechoslovak-Chinese contacts also began to develop successfully in other spheres, and several documents were signed on cooperation in other spheres of cultural and social life.

As is known, developments in the PRC took a different road in the following period. The hegemonist policy of the Chinese state in the period of the so-called "Great Cultural Revolution" caused enormous damage to the political, socioeconomic, and cultural development of People's China. The developments proved right the critics of the so-called "Cultural Revolution," which is condemned today by the Chinese leadership itself. However, in practice the consequences of that period in the PRC's life have not yet been overcome.

In international relations, the socialist states have always supported the PRC's independence and authority. They have never acknowledged the Chiang Kai-shek regime being maintained by American imperialism on the island of Taiwan. They have always regarded this island as an inseparable part of the PRC. In 1971, the PRC's membership in the United Nations was renewed with the considerable assistance of the socialist countries. And, on the contrary, it was the United States that most hampered the recognition of the legitimate rights of the Chinese nation in international organizations. One must ask, why did the United States make such a radical turn in regard to People's China in such a short time, and why is it now presenting itself as the PRC's great friend, as Beijing's "selfless partner" in international relations, and as almost the savior of the Chinese economy? Historical experience shows that imperialism will never support the building of socialism in any country in the world. Many peoples of the world convince themselves of this daily. In the recent past, the true face of imperialism was most strikingly manifested precisely with regard to the PRC's neighbors -- the Korean peoples and the countries of Indochina.

This makes Beijing's current course with regard to Socialist Vietnam, the People's Republic of Kampuchea, Laos, and revolutionary Afghanistan, all the sorrier. In certain other issues of international relations in the current situation of exacerbated tension in the world, Beijing is also playing into the hands of imperialist plans, which corresponds neither to the interests of the Chinese people nor to the PRC's security.

Together with the other countries of the socialist community, the CSSR has pursued a principled policy toward China, and is continuing this foreign policy line today.

In this spirit, certain steps were taken in the last 2 years. On the basis of bilateral interests, a Czechoslovak-Chinese commission was set up for economic, trade, and scientific-technological cooperation; and trade exchange for the year 1984 was expanded. Contacts are being renewed in the spheres of culture, education, science, and sports.

Our policy on relations with the PRC is stated by the 16th CPCZ Congress, which again stressed that the CSSR is prepared to continue improving interstate relations with the PRC while consistently maintaining the basic principles of our foreign policy. We sincerely wish to develop the traditions of friendship between the peoples of the CSSR and the PRC and to normalize mutual interstate relations. The cornerstone of our foreign policy is the unbreakable friendship with the Soviet Union and with the other socialist countries and the consolidation of socialism and peace in the world. That is why in developing contacts with the PRC we primarily adhere to the principles of benefit to the people of both countries and the consolidation of peace, socialism, and progress.

CPCZ CENTRAL COMMITTEE SESSION BEGINS IN PRAGUE

Husak Opens Meeting

LD021411 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1400 GMT 2 Oct 84

[Text] The 11th session of the CPCZ Central Committee opened this afternoon in the Spanish Hall of Prague Castle. The proceedings were opened by Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee. The Central Committee is to discuss a report by the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium on current tasks, and on the long-term development of agriculture and other sectors connected with foodstuffs delivered by Frantisek Pitra, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee.

Official on Session's Aims

LD021503 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1130 GMT 2 Oct 84

[Text] The CPCZ Central Committee is meeting today in Prague. We asked its secretary, Jiri Fleyberk, what the main aim of this session was:

[Begin Fleyberk recording] I think that this session of our Central Committee has particular importance because it is taking place halfway through the term of the eighth and ninth national conferences of the Central Committee. It enables us to draw up an assessment of the work we have carried out in fulfilling the resolutions of the eighth session, and at the same time, to analyze what additional opportunities we have in the current foreign and domestic political conditions to contribute to fulfilling the foreign policy tasks of the CSSR and fulfilling the final 2 years of this 5-year plan. The mainstay of our work, as we see it, enables the participation of the party in economic tasks to produce specific results. We think that this Central Committee session will make it possible to increase even further the quality and quantity of the tasks that we fulfill. [end recording]

Agriculture Report Considered

LD030921 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0830 GMT 3 Oct 84

[Text] The 11th session of the CPCZ Central Committee continues in the Spanish Hall of the Prague Castle today. It is discussing the report on the CPCZ Central Committee on the current tasks and long-term development of agriculture and other sectors concerned with feeding the people. The morning deliberations are being chaired by Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee.

PRAVDA DENIES VIOLATIONS OF RELIGIOUS FREEDOM

AU011700 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 27 Sep 84 p 4

[Article by Professor Engineer Jaroslav Celko, doctor of philosophy and sciences, staff member of the Institute of Scientific Atheism of the Slovak Academy of Sciences: "Freedom of Religion and Psychological Warfare; On Fabrications Being Spread About Us by Western Propaganda" -- passages in capitals published in boldface in original]

[Excerpts] Psychological warfare is one of the tools by which exploiters, headed by the imperialist bourgeoisie, want to maintain their parasitic existence as long as possible. Among the main targets of psychological warfare are the countries of the socialist community, including our homeland. The arsenal of the implementors of this crusade include not only gross distortions of facts and realities, but also clearly slanderous fabrications and all kinds of lies.

An important role in the conduct of psychological warfare is played by the mass information media that are, directly or indirectly, in the hands of present imperialist reaction.

From the viewpoint of its contents, psychological warfare takes many forms. One of these forms is publications about the position of religion and churches in the countries of the socialist community. Apparently within the framework of their "differentiated approach," various ideological centers and mass media actively serving contemporary imperialist reaction quite often fabricate and publish untrue materials about religious life and the position of churches in Czechoslovakia in general, and in Slovakia in particular.

The psychological warfare against our country has also been joined by the French newspaper LE MONDE. It published an article that indeed does no honor to this "respectable" paper. The author, Suzanne Satory, deals with facts all too liberally, mixing half-truths with fiction and presenting the wishes of reactionary circles in the capitalist world as reality.

Judging from the content of her article, the author wanted to impress her French readers with horror stories about the situation in Slovakia. She claims, for example, that churches in our country "exist in catacombs." However, she could not get completely around the fact, known also in France, that believers visit the church freely and that attendance at services is high in Bratislava. Hence, she got into an awkward situation that she wanted to wriggle out of by means of verbal juggling supposedly, there are only a few churches and no new ones are being built. HOWEVER, SAYING THAT THERE IS TOO LITTLE OR TOO MUCH, OF SOMETHING IN SUCH GENERAL TERMS IS EASY AND IRRESPONSIBLE. MORE RIGID CRITERIA ARE REQUIRED TO UTTER SUCH AN OPINION. THESE MUST INCLUDE CRITERIA SUCH AS NEEDS ON THE ONE HAND, AND POSSIBILITIES FOR SATISFYING THEM ON THE OTHER. Whenever large facilities are concerned, it is necessary to consider not only the costs connected with their maintenance, but also the possibilities of permanent utilization. This applies, for example, to houses of culture in the same way as it does to churches.

A carefully weighed approach is thus necessary, an approach respecting not only the present situation in the area of superstructure, but also prognoses on future developments (such as the process of, and trend toward, secularization, the existence of which is acknowledged even among theologians). This method of dealing with the creation of material prerequisites -- including the provision of really necessary premises for worship -- that is being applied in our country is correct, as numerous experiences show. In this connection, it is necessary to note that NEW CHURCHES ARE NOT THE ONLY THING THAT MATTERS. INCIDENTALLY, SUCH NEW FACILITIES HAVE BEEN BUILT IN OUR COUNTRY UNDER CONDITIONS OF SOCIALISM, SOMETIMES AT EXCESSIVE COST.

WHAT IS IMPORTANT IS THE CARE THAT IS DEVOTED IN OUR COUNTRY TO THE MAINTENANCE OF CHURCHES. AND NOT ALL OF THESE OBJECTS FALL INTO THE CATEGORY OF MONUMENTS, THE CONSERVATION OF WHICH REQUIRES FORMIDABLE FINANCIAL RESOURCES, VARIOUS MATERIALS THAT ARE OFTEN IN SHORT SUPPLY, AND A GREAT DEAL OF HUMAN LABOR. WE CAN SAY WITHOUT EXAGGERATION THAT OUR SOCIALIST STATE IS DOING MUCH MORE IN THIS RESPECT THAN ALL PRECEDING REGIMES. Even if it is compared with many capitalist countries, it will come out ahead.

Naturally, there do exist in our country "overzealous" people, individuals, and tiny groups that, out of diverse motives, are not content with what is being built in our country and somehow "do not see" all the other things that are being done for the functioning of church buildings From time to time they come up with unrealistic demands, demands that are unacceptable. It is interesting to see that the same approach, disregarding all the positive things being done in our country in this area, was also adopted by the author of the LE MONDE article. Was it by coincidence, or with premeditation? The answer will become apparent once we take note of some of her other thoughts.

The author obviously took no special interest in the sociological, economic, or other factors playing a role in the creation of material conditions for worship. We may therefore regard her warning against optimistic conclusions in the West on the basis of church attendance in our country as a result of the greater or smaller degree of her superficiality in evaluating phenomena that she took it upon herself to write about. However, the situation is different when we consider another of her "propositions." It is the categorical claim that "in matters concerning worship, the Czechoslovak regime allows only a formal participation in services."

This quote reveals that THE AUTHOR OF THE ARTICLE WNET OVER TO AN OUTRIGHT ASSAULT ON OUR SOCIALIST STATE AND ON THE EXECUTION OF STATE ADMINISTRATION IN SLOVAKIA. This assault is based on obvious nonsense. ALTHOUGH OUR STATE ENSURES THE ESSENTIAL MATERIAL CONDITIONS FOR WORSHIP AND FOR SATISFYING THE RELIGIOUS NEEDS OF BELIEVING CITIZENS, IT DOES NOT INTERFERE IN THE INTERNAL (theological, liturgical, canonical, and so forth) AFFAIRS OF THE CHURCHES. This also means that the participation of believers in services, from both the quantitative and qualitative viewpoints, is solely and exclusively a matter of the churches' concern. It is up to them what criteria they lay down in this respect, how they apply them, and whether or not they follow and evaluate the participation of their members in services as "genuine" or "just formal."

The article does not specify what it means by the believers' "formal" participation in services. However, it is not all that difficult to decipher the author's intentions. She comes up with a "discovery" that is not altogether new. Approximately 1 year ago, in connection with the visit of Pope John Paul II to Austria, Cardinal Koenig, the archibishop of Vienna, gave an interview to David Seeber, a representative of the Herder Korrespondenz. Within the framework of this interview surfaced the idea, or the demand, that the church in the socialist countries act more broadly than simply serving the worship needs of believers. This means that it should commit itself in all spheres of social life, including political life. However, this is actually an ENDEAVOR TO RESTORE CLERICALISM, WHICH USED TO EXIST IN OUR COUNTRY BUT WHICH WE HAVE SUCCESSFULLY OVERCOME IN THE INTEREST OF THE BROAD PEOPLE'S MASSES, INCLUDING THE BELIEVING CITIZENS.

Many facts, including the results of surveys, demonstrate that the overwhelming majority of believing citizens are satisfied with the solution of the relationship of our socialist state to religion and churches. At the same time, this means that they feel no need for serious changes in this area (partical adjustments are necessary in view of changing conditions, and are being made.

That is also why WE DO NOT SEE ANY MOVEMENT IN OUR COUNTRY THAT MIGHT BE DESCRIBED AS "CALLING FOR RELIGIOUS FREEDOM." Yet the article writes about something to that effect. However, this claim, otherwise very typical of clericalists, is not backed by anything and, therefore, we do not have to pay any further attention to it.

Yet another aspect of this problem does deserve attention. Not because it has any real foundation; on the contrary, it too is a myth. However, it is distinguished from other myths by its outrageousness, which can hardly be a result of healthy thinking. This is the only possible characterization of the author's assertion that since 1945, the Catholic Church in Slovakia has been "identified with the pro-Nazi state of Monsignor Tiso," as a result of which the alleged "calls for religious freedom" are regarded as a revival of clericalist facsism.

It is possible that for the gentlemen from LE MONDE, clericalist fascism is something remote, something in which they see only the result of theoretical contemplations by political scientists. From the viewpoint of Slovakia, however, it is a harsh, albeit historical, and sad reality.

Progressive forces in our country, especially Communists, have never identified religion with clericalist fascism. They still adhere to this position and, being the leading political force, see to it that it is implemented throughout our public life. The author somehow fails to see this. Thereby, she put the newspaper LE MONDE in an awkward position.

The overzealous "Aunt Suzanne" achieved this by falsifying our critical attitude toward efforts to revive clericalism within the framework of our socialist society. Such efforts do exist. They are manifested in the leanings of certain individuals or tiny groups that receive their support, if not their inspiration, from the capitalist world. Their aim is to make churches, and the Catholic Church in particular, engage in activities outside of religion. It goes without saying that these should include political activity, as was the case a few decades ago.

But even now, in criticizing these intentions, we identify neither religion nor churches (their leadership bodies and their apparatus) with clericalist fascism. We are not doing it simply because such an identification is utterly wrong. Religion, especially its ideology, can, and often does constitute a springboard toward clericalism. Various church structures can assist in the development of clericalism. However, this potential is not always turned into practical deeds, as certain conditions are necessary for that to happen. These prerequisites include the interest of certain social forces. We have acquired sufficient findings to be able to say that it is the class of exploiters that is interested in clericalism, in its existence and activity. This is confirmed by the situation in the present capitalist world.

In our country, for objective reasons, there is no place for clericalism. Only incorrigible reactionaries who hate socialism and would like to turn the wheel of history back to capitalism can dream about it. Such people have nothing in common with the majority of believers in our country.

The fulfillment of religious functions by the churches, which is the focus of their activity in a socialist society, does not amount to clericalism. We can very well differentiate between worship and clericalism in our country. We have adequate prerequisites for a correct understanding of both these terms. It is only after careful consideration that we speak about clericalism, or, to be more precise, about efforts to revive it in our country. When someone gets upset over this characterization, which is based on serious analyses and evaluations, it is apparently no coincidence.

An uneasy conscience betrays itself.

It will do no harm to add one more thing. In criticizing the renewed attempts at exploiting religion for shady political aims, we speak in our country about attempts at reviving clericalism, and not about clericalist fascism. This is no accident. Clericalism is not a homogeneous ideopolitical current. Sometimes it acts from the positions of bourgeois democracy, at other times it champions, for example, corporativist [korporativisticke], basically fascist positions. Clericalism has the ability to appear in different guises. It is good at using strategems such as social demagogy. ESPECIALLY WHEN IT IS WEAK, CLERICALISM LIKES TO PUT ON THE MASK OF A "FRIEND OF THE PEOPLE" OR CHAMPION OF DEMOCRACY. AND WHEN IT IS ADVANTAGEOUS FOR THE "MIGHT OF THIS WORLD," IT DOES NOT HESITATE TO USE THE POLICY OF THE "STRONG HAND," THAT IS, FASCISM, AS IS NOW THE CASE IN EL SALVADOR. Anyone who is even a slightly bit familiar with clericalism will not expect the people who want to revive it in our country to speak out from semifascist [fasizujici] or openly fascist positions, even though the tone is set among them by the posthumous children, considerably advanced in age, of the clericalist-fascist regime. On the contrary, they are giving themselves an air of "democrats." A different question is what course of action they would take if they seized power again. However, as long as they do not speak, at least in public, about fascism as their ideal, we have no reason to refer to them as clericalist fascists. We call them clericalists. "Aunt Suzanne" somehow omitted this "small" difference, thus charging us not with an "ordinary," but with a "mortal" sin.

In reading the article, one cannot avoid asking some questions. Why do the gentlemen from LE MONDE take such an interest in the believers in our country? Is their fate really a matter of such great concern to them? And what aims do they pursue by the publication of the article?

We do not have to go far for the answers to these, as well as other questions. With a bit of attention, they can be quite easily inferred from the article. Just as it is impossible to hide an awl in the pocket, they too, cannot conceal the fact that the subject of their interest is by no means the adequate satisfaction of the religious needs of believers in Slovakia. They are interested in problems of an explicitly political nature.

THEY ARE WORRIED, FOR EXAMPLE, BY THE FACT THAT THERE IS STILL NO "DEMOCRATIC OPPOSITION" IN SLOVAKIA. THEY WOULD OBVIOUSLY BE PLEASED IF SUCH AN OPPOSITION WERE FORMED AND IF IT ACTED UNDER THE CLOAK OF RELIGIOUS LIFE. HOWEVER, AGAINST WHOM AND AGAINST WHAT SHOULD THIS OPPOSITION SPEAK OUT? THERE IS NO DOUBT THAT IT WOULD BE THE SOCIALIST SYSTEM. Yet this system has been built, under the leadership of the Communist Party, by the broad people's masses, including believers. This system serves them well, and it is therefore no accident that all upright citizens of our state, irrespective of divergent positions on world matters, do not want to have anything in common with the remnants of clericalist fascism, nor with other antisocialist elements and their sponsors abroad.

This means that the hopes of "Aunt Suzanne" and her paymasters to set up an effective opposition in our country are less than scant. We understand that this does not make them very happy. If they do not want to experience further frustrations, they would do better to sweep before their own doorstep, where the dust is indeed more than plentiful.

In her article, the author dabbled in all kinds of things. It would be possible to return to some of her ideas on occasion, while others, verging on fairy tales, would best be allowed to pass into oblivion. Nevertheless, one of her thoughts does deserve some attention. This is the nostalgic sight that "Slovak Catholicism rarely departs from the religious to the political sphere."

This shows the disappointment of certain circles over the fact that speculations to exploit religion for anti-socialist political aims are far from being realized.

The article was published in the Sunday issue of LE MONDE of 26-27 August 1984. That is, in the days of the culminating celebrations of the 40th anniversary of the slovak national uprising, in which our people, as L. Pezlar noted some time ago, once and for all put an end to political clericalism in the form of Ludakist clericalist fascism. These celebrations were attended, aside from former direct French participants in the uprising, by Jean Laurain, secretary of state in charge of veterans and war victims at the Military of Defense of the French Republic. This is a gratifying fact. At variance with it are the scribblings of "Aunt Suzanne" because they poison the atmosphere and wreck good efforts aimed at mutual cooperation. Let us hope that the gentlemen in LE MONDE will take note of this fact and, instead of joining the psychological warfare conducted against our country, will opt for a different course -- for objective and truthful writing about us.

HUSAK CONFERS AWARD ON DEFENSE MINISTER DZUR

LD030241 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 2 Oct 84

[Text] At Prague Castle today, Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ and president of the Republic, presented the Order of Klement Gottwald for the building of the socialist homeland to Army General Martin Dzur, minister of national defense, for his active participation in the national liberation struggle and his work in strengthening Czechoslovakia's defense capabilities. At the same time, Comrade Husak gave him a commemorative medal on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the culmination of the national liberation struggle of the Czechoslovak peoples, and the liberation of our homeland by the Soviet Army.

Comrade Gustav Husak sincerely congratulated Comrade Martin Dzur on presenting him with the high state award. He praised his active participation in the struggle for the liberation of our homeland in the ranks of the First Czechoslovak Independent Army Corps, for his selfless and responsible work in the Czechoslovak People's Army, and in securing the defense ability of Czechoslovakia in the postwar period.

In conclusion, he wished him much strength and good health in his further work in behalf of the Czechoslovak People's Army and the CSSR.

Army General Martin Dzur expressed his thanks for the high state award and assured Comrade Gustav Husak that he will continue to do all in his power for the successful fulfillment of the tasks assigned to the Czechoslovak People's Army by the 16th CPCZ Congress.

Lubomir Strougal, CPCZ CC Presidium member and federal premier, was present at the ceremony.

DPA: GROMYKO MAY ATTEND 35TH ANNIVERSARY FETE

LD021620 Hamburg DPA in German 1530 GMT 2 Oct 84

[Text] East Berlin, 2 Oct (DPA) -- A visit by Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko to the celebrations on the 35th anniversary of the founding of the GDR this coming weekend in East Berlin is expected. According to Eastern circles on Tuesday, Gromyko who also belongs to the Politburo, would lead the Soviet delegation. The delegations from other communist countries of Eastern Europe would also be led by Politburo members. The program of celebrations includes a function in the East Berlin Palace of the Republic on Saturday and a parade by the GDR Army on Sunday.

U.S. POLICY IN LIGHT OF REAGAN SPEECH VIEWED

DW021316 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1800 GMT 1 Oct 84

[Guenter Leuschner Weekly International Review]

[Text] Are there any genuine indications of a change in U.S. policy? Does the United States want to improve its relations with the Soviet Union? Do the meetings between Gromyko, Shultz, and Reagan perhaps constitute something like the first indications? There were the issues most discussed during the last few days, and not just in UN General Assembly circles. It is understandable since much of the overall international situation depends on the state of Soviet-American relations. Thus, who actually would not wish for a change in Washington's policy in this respect.

If credence could be given to Reagan's election managers, then something is indeed moving in the United States. At any rate, they have not missed any opporutnity durng the last few weeks to give this impression to the public. What is annoying is the fact that the presidential elections will take place next month, and everything that is or is not happening in the United States now is connected with those elections.

The fact that Reagan met with Foreign Minister Gromyko 4 weeks prior to the elections after not having shown any interest in talking with Soviet politicians during the 4 years of his term of office cannot simply be glossed over by even the most skillful managers. What also cannot be glossed over is the fact that at the very time the President has been demonstrating his will for peace and understanding, things have been happening outside the UN glass palace that can hardly be coordinated with this will.

In this respect, I recall, three events of the last week: The first is that a scandal was triggered in Austria over the fact that U.S. officials demanded, without beating about the bush, a radical curtailment of economic relations with socialist countries from that neutral country in the spirit of the so-called Cocom restrictions. This was described by the Vienna paper DIE PRESSE as an attempt at cold NATO annexation and as pressure directed at the economic vitals of Austria.

The second example is that the United States is training a new generation of military astronauts for combat in outer space. This training -- I quote -- is based on the belief by leading U.S. military men that war in outer space within the next 25 years is not only possible, but almost inevitable.

The third example is that after several months of intensive efforts, the four Latin American states of the Contadora Group have mapped out a draft treaty for a political solution to the conflicts in the Central American area. The treaty could be signed immediately; Nicaragua is ready for it, too, but pressure is now being exerted by the United States on several countries with a view to preventing this by all means.

As I said, these are only three examples in the last few days that hardly testify to any change in Washington's policy. How is one supposed to improve his relations with the Soviet Union when he wants to subjugate the neutral countries' trade with socialist countries under NATO guardianship? And how is one supposed to conduct honest negotiations with the Soviet Union on the banning of the militarization of outer space if he considers war in space almost unavoidable? Had Reagan's UN speech contained any clear readiness for negotiations on such a ban, then this would have been something new and substantial, as would have been any readiness for freezing all nuclear armaments or the announcement that the United States wants to resume negotiations on the banning of all nuclear arms tests, which it broke off only just prior to their conclusion. However, nothing of this was contained in Reagan's speech. What kind of substitute for disarmament and arms limitation is observing each others nuclear arms tests and exchanging military 5-year plans?

If one obliterates the equally general and meaningless protestations, nothing, absolutely nothing, remains in his speech that could free the world from a single missile or bomb or that could stop the arms race. If after 4 years of total abstinence, Reagan is now finally in favor of meetings between the two countries on various levels, then this would only formally restore a practice that existed for decades and which has been destroyed like many other things by the present U.S. Government. However, what would it mean in content, and this was pointed out by Gromyko, if nothing changes in Washington's enmity toward the Soviet Union?

Summing up his talk with the President, the Soviet foreign minister said that it did not allow one to draw the conclusion that there are practical and positive changes in the U.S. Administration's foreign policy, and that the Soviet Union will continue to judge the American side's genuine intentions by its practical deeds. Any other conclusion cannot realistically be drawn by anyone who forms his opinion on facts, and not according to the wishes of Reagan's election managers.

A number of Western commentators are of this view as well. They summed up events of the past week by saying that no substantial change in U.S. policy can be perceived. However, others, perhaps even a large number, seem to see things through some sort of rose-colored glasses. I do not believe that these people are ignoring facts out of sheer wishful thinking; what they presumably want is something else. They are satisfied with a few rhetorical exercises so as to whitewash Washington of responsibility -- responsibility for which it alone has to be saddled -- for the existing situation with a view to having it at least shared equally by the two superpowers. Nothing else is possible in view of the overwhelming burden of evidence.

In his speech before the United Nations, Gromyko referred to such attempts, which are being made not only by journalists, but also by some governments, and said that it does not suffice to confine oneself to pointing to the dangers of a nuclear war, but that one must also show exactly the direction from which this threat is emanating and not only because of historical justice. Understanding the causes of the threat of war also depends on the answer to the question as to whether and how this fateful process can be stopped. This is what matters above all.

If the United States does not simply seek to gloss over the continuation of its arms race policy through any kind of sham negotiations, and if it is ready to hold serious negotiations in any field, then it will always find the Soviet Union a willing partner.

There is no single proposal that has been revoked by the Soviet Union. Gromyko expressly stated that the Soviet proposals for reducing strategic armaments and so-called intermediate-range weapons remain valid. That means that even now it is still possible to withdraw all these weapons from Europe or to reduce them to at least a level far below the present one. Provided the Pershing II and cruise missiles are dismantled, then the British and French weapons would be taken into account, of which politician Todenhoefer of the Christian Democratic Union has written in the WEHRKUNDE magazine that -- what a surprise -- they constitute an arsenal of great strategic importance that will lead to a shift the East-West balance of power in the next few years.

This is amazing, dear listeners, because it is precisely those British and French intermediate-range weapons that the United States did not want to take into account by any means at the Geneva negotiations, which made the success of those negotiations impossible. You do indeed see things in a different light when you get up from the table.

If the United States so desires, there is nothing impossible about solving the problems that have piled up in Soviet-American relations or in international politics in general because of Washington's fault. This was the tenor of Gromyko's speech to the United Nations. What was considered disappointing about it by Secretary of State Shultz can be understood by anybody who is willing to do so, unless Shultz wanted to say that Gromyko had specifically named those responsible for the problems. However, who could have expected anything else after everything the United States has destroyed over the last few years.

NATO EXERCISES SAID TO INCLUDE NUCLEAR WEAPONS

DW021009 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1200 GMT 30 Sep 84

[From Inge Uesseler's mailbag program]

[Text] On Friday we received the following letter from Rudolf Schmidt. He says: I heard about the accident involving a Pershing II missile in the context of the NATO fall maneuvers. Is it not true that official military representatives have stated that nuclear weapons play no part in those exercises? Heinz Britsche, we have experienced this before, this method of distorting the truth.

[Britsche] You are right. Sometimes those NATO politicians and military spread stories about the threat and danger allegedly posed by the East, while trying to deceive the public by making their own intentions and efforts appear harmless.

This has happened again in the context of the gigantic NATO fall maneuvers in the FRG. The deputy supreme commander of the armed forces of this pact in Europe, Bundeswehr General Mack, who is the responsible headquarters authority for nuclear target planning on the continent, stated on 4 September on FRG television that there has never been a nuclear component during NATO maneuvers with perhaps one exception some 20 years ago.

Twenty days later, ZDF, the second FRG television network, reported that during the deployment of Pershing II missiles during the maneuvers, a tractor-trailer carrying such a missile had an accident. By the way, this was not the first time this has happened. Now it is not really important whether this accident involving a Pershing II from Mutlangen happened directly within the framework of the larger ''Autumn Forge-84' maneuvers or whether it occurred during a smaller exercise. The fact is that the military staffs have been repeatedly rehearsing the use of nuclear weapons deployed on FRG territory even if they do not use any mushroom smoke clouds to stimulate nuclear strikes. The U.S. V Army Corps has repeatedly practiced the first use of nuclear weapons in the basin, the so-called Fulda Gap. U.S. camera teams filmed such an exercise some years ago in Hattenbach. During the largest staff exercises of the U.S. Armed Forces in March 1982 under the code name ("Ivy Bunch"), the first use of nuclear artillery shells and Lance missiles was likewise practiced in the Fulda Gap. During the "Operation Enterprise" exercise, last year's fall maneuvers, the 26th Supply and Support Company practiced digging mass graves for GI victims of a nuclear war.

However, the accident with the Pershing II during the fall maneuvers reminds me of an even bigger lie, namely, that these new U.S. first-strike weapons only represent counterarmament and a response to the Soviet SS-20 missiles. This lie has been spread by politicians and military people in public as well as by their parliaments. Now that the first of these weapons are deployed in the FRG and are ready for action, NATO Supreme Commander Rogers has, to so speak, let the cat out of the bag by telling STERN magazine on 9 August that these missiles are deployed in line with a long-term program so as to be able to hit targets on Soviet territory. This had been previously possible primarily by means of aircraft based in Europe. Moreover, as he said verbatim, the missiles are not deployed because the SS-20's are there.

As you can see, NATO lies have a relatively short lifespan. However, it is sometimes possible for them to cover considerable ground if they succeed in cleverly deceiving the public via the mass media. However, in the final analysis, fraud cannot turn into truth, and lies fall by the wayside.

FISCHER MEETS WITH PEREZ DE CUELLAR AT UN

LD020934 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2330 GMT 1 Oct 84

[Text] UN New York, 1 Oct (ADN) -- UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar received GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer for a talk today at the UN Headquarters in New York. Oskar Fischer conveyed greetings from Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, which were reciprocated by Javier Perez de Ceullar. The UN secretary general said he recalled with pleasure his stay in the GDR, since he retains a good impression of the love of peace of the GDR and its population.

During the talk, Oskar Fischer underlined that the GDR places high value on the United Nations' role in the solution of world problems. He referred to the forthcoming 35th anniversary of the GDR and stressed that the GDR takes its obligation very seriously to ensure that war will never again emanate from German soil.

Foreign Minister Fischer stressed that for the GDR, participation in the UN Organization, which came into being 40 years ago as the result of the struggle of the anti-Hitler coalition, is very important.

Javier Perez de Cuellar stressed that he welcomes all activities that serve detente. In his annual report, he pointed out that the United Nations must retain its peace-preserving and detente-promoting role. In this connection, he again praised the GDR's contribution to the work of the world organization. He expressed his conviction that in the present tense international situation, encouraging signs are urgently needed.

REPORTAGE ON PRC ANNIVERSARY ACTIVITES

Leaders Greet PRC Counterparts

AU021632 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 1 Oct 84 p 1

[Text] Berlin (ND) -- Erich Honecker, chairman of the GDR State Council; Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers; and Horst Sindermann, president of the GDR People's Chamber, sent the following telegram to Li Xiannian, president of the PRC; Zhao Ziyang, premier of the State Council; and Peng Zhen, chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress:

Dear Comrades: On the occasion of the 35th anniversary of the PRC, we convey to you and the Chinese people warmest congratulations on behalf of the GDR people and on our own behalf.

The Chinese people crowned the heroic decades-long struggle against imperialism and internal reaction with the victory of the people's revolution and the founding of the PRC in 1949. In this struggle, the traditional friendship between our peoples developed.

The GDR people congratulate the Chinese people on the achievements made through great efforts in developing the socialist national economy and in improving living conditions in preparation for the 35h anniversary of the PRC.

The GDR is prepared to develop relations with the PRC on the basis of the principles of equal rights, respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, as well as non-interference. It regards this as a contribution to securing peace.

We wish the Chinese people successes in further building socialism, and to you we wish health, creative vigor, and personal well-being.

Beijing Opera in Berlin

AU021717 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 1 Oct 84 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- On the occasion of the 35th anniversary of the PRC, a festive performance of the Beijing Opera was held in the Berlin Metropol Theater on Sunday [30 September]. The invitation of the Berlin city government was honored by Erich Mueckenberger, SED Central Committee Politburo member and member of the GDR People's Chamber Presidium; by the members of the Council of Ministers, Hans-Joachim Hoffmann and Rudi Georgi; and by other prominent figures from social life, including Herbert Krolikowski, state secretary and first deputy minister for foreign affairs. Also present was Yang Chengxu, charge d'affaires a.i. of the PRC to the GDR. The guests expressed thanks for the performance of the Beijing Opera ensemble of the autonomous region of Inner Mongolia (PRC) whose performance of parts from the various productions in its repertoire received strong applause.

PRC History; Ties Welcomed

AU021446 [Editorial Report] East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German on 1 October on page 6 carries 900-word article by Werner Micke headlined "On Today's National Day of the PRC; 300,000 Watched the Proclamation on Beijing's Tiananment Square," and 300-word listing of statistics on China's geography and industry.

In the article, the author deals with the proclamation of the PRC, stating that "for the victory of the Chinese people, favorable conditions were created by the change in the international balance of power, above all with the triumph of the Soviet Union over Hitler fascism and Japanese militarism," That, together with the successful august revolution in Vietnam and the foundation of the DPRK, opened "new prospects for socialism, for social progress in Asia." The author then quotes from the resolution of the Communist Party of China from 27 June 1981 on some questions of its history, stating that with the victory of the Chinese people, the working people became "the master of the new country, master of a new society," and notes in this context that the PRC had a difficult heritage for starting the new era. Nevertheless "the people overcame the enormous difficulties in restoring the national economy with great elan, supported by the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, and gradually changed from the so-called new democracy to creating the bases of socialism."

The article continues: "Then followed a decade that was again marked by great reconstruction achievements of the people, but on the other hand. as is stated today in China, by 'left' mistakes of the leadership, who lacked understanding for the legalities of socialism, by blind dirigism, exaggeration of production figures and 'communist wind.' This was the time when the still backward country was to be put into the ranks of the most developed countries simply with utopian ideas through a 'Great Leap Forward.' Then, up to 1976, there was the decade of the 'Cultural Revolution' that put China into chaos, inflicted great misery on the people and the worst setbacks since the founding of the Republic." The author stresses that China today tries to correct the mistakes of the past, and refers to the successful development in the past year. He then stresses the aims outlined by the Sixth National People's Congress in May, and notes that the GDR wishes the Chinese people success in further building the socialist society and that it supports the normalization and development of relations with the PRC. The author concludes by quoting from the Eighth SED Central Committee Meeting that welcomed the positive steps in relations between the PRC and the USSR and other socialist states over the past 2 years and expressed the will to contribute to continuing this course.

Beijing Event, Zhao Speech

AU021730 [Editorial Report] East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German on 1 October on page 6 carries a 700-word ADN report headlined "Festive Event in the Capital Opened the Ceremonies, Premier Zhao Ziyang Praised the Reconstruction Successes." The report refers to the festive event in the building of the National People's Congress in Beijing on 30 September at which PRC Premier Zhao Ziyang addressed the participants. The report, quoting from the premier's address, states that the birth of the PRC was the beginning of a new epoch in the history of China, and stresses the premier's remark that the path had been difficult in the past 35 years, but that great historic changes has been made and it has been "the right path to a healthy development."

The report then quotes the premier's statement that great successes had been made, and that "in rural areas, development can be seen in all fields and production is growing at high rates." At present, the report states, the Chinese people are optimistically following the path of building socialism with Chinese characteristics.

The report refers to the premier's statements that reforms have been very successful, and continues by referring to the international issues discussed by Zhao Ziyang when he stressed the PRC's policy of independence and peace and its will for "cooperation with Third World countries on the basis of the five principles of peaceful coexistence, to develop friendly relations and economic and technological exchange with all countries, actively promoting disarmament and international detente and untiringly working to preserve world peace."

The report ends by referring to Zhao Ziyang's statements on the Hong Kong issue that "the solution of this question is a big step toward a national reunification" and "at the same time it is the wish of all Chinese to soon end the separation of Taiwan from the fatherland," and that he expressed the readiness for joint consultations with Taiwan authorities and prominent figures to this effect.

SECURITY ORGANS ARREST 2 FRG ESPIONAGE SUSPECTS

LD021745 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1632 GMT 2 Oct 84

[Text] Berlin, 2 Oct (ADN) -- The GDR security organs arrested citizens of the FRG Eberhard and Rita P. They are under strong suspicion of military espionage against the GDR on the orders of the Federal Intelligence Service of the FRG. Preliminary investigations were instituted and arrest warrants issued.

GOETTING, DELEGATION PAY VISIT TO AFGHANISTAN

For Kabul Domestic coverage of the visit to the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan by Gerald Goetting, deputy chairman of the GDR State Council, chairman of the Christian Democratic Union, and chairman of the GDR League for Friendship Among People, and an accompanying delegation, see the Afghanistan section of the 2 October South Asia DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

ARGENTINE CP OFFICIAL HOLDS BERLIN NEWS CONFERENCE

LD021849 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1420 GMT 2 Oct 84

[Text] Berlin, 2 Oct (ADN) -- The Argentine Communist Party (PCA) supports the consistent defense and consolidation of democracy. The broad masses of the people, all anti-imperialist and democratic forces must take part in this. This was stated by Fernando Nadra, member of the Political Commission and secretary of the PCA Central Committee, when speaking to journalists today in Berlin.

To guide the country out of its serious economic crisis, into which it was thrown by a 7-year military dictatorship, it is necessary to implement a broad front of national and social liberation. All progressive parties and mass organizations must participate in this front. Representatives from the Communist Party made concrete proposals to President Raul Alfonsin to improve the situation, Fernando Nadra said. The Communists support, among other things, the nationalization of foreign trade and banking.

The foreign policy of the government of President Raul Alfonsin is undoubtedly directed toward peace. It strives for detente and has undertaken concrete steps for the prevention of a nuclear war, Fernando Nadra emphasized. The most recent speech by the Argentine head of state at the UN General Assembly was characterized by the idea of preserving peace. That is why Argentine Communists decisively support the government's position. Fernando Nadra emphasized that Argentine Communists also support government efforts for the reestablishment of human rights in Argentina, which were grossly violated during the time of military dictatorship.

Fernando Nadra and Hugo Ojeda, member of the Central Committee Political Commission, and Enrique Salvo, member of the Central Committee, who accompanied Nadra, expressed their high regard for the work undertaken by the GDR people in the construction of an advanced socialist society.

SED CC GREETS AUSTRALIAN SOCIALIST CONGRESS

AU012024 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 28 Sep 84 pp 1-2

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- The SED Central Committee sent a greetings telegram to the fifth congress of the Socialist Party of Australia. The message signed by Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary, reads as follows:

The SED Central Committee conveys to the delegates of your party congress and all Australian Communists fraternal militant greetings.

We are following in solidarity your struggle for the national and social interests of the workers class and all working people of Australia, and to secure peace against the dangerous policy of intensive armament and confrontation pursued by the most aggressive circles of imperialism, in particular the United States.

Side by side, our two parties are using all their strength to preserve mankind from a nuclear inferno and to achieve a shift toward disarmament and detente.

By supporting the elimination of foreign military bases in Australia and the creation of a nuclear-free zone in the Pacific area, the Australian Communists are making an important contribution to that.

In the 35th year of the GDR's existence, the Communists and all working people of our country are successfully shaping the developed socialist society. With its stable and dynamic development, the German worker-peasant state proves more and more to be a secure bastion of peace and socialism in the heart of Europe.

On the firm basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, the SED will continue to deepen its fraternal relations with the Socialist Party of Australia.

We wish your fifth party congress much success in strengthening the ranks of the Australian Communists and in the struggle for peace, democracy, and social progress.

HONECKER PRAISES MERITORIOUS CITIZENS FOR WORK

LD021625 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1214 GMT 2 Oct 84

[Text] Berlin, 2 Oct (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, had a meeting on Tuesday in Berlin with meritorious comrades and friends who actively participated in the founding and development of the GDR. The friendly get-together, at which other members of the party and state leadership were present, took place on the occasion of the 35th anniversary of the GDR. Erich Honecker's invitation was accepted by comrades-in-arms, members of the vanguard, and those active in the creation of the GDR. At the start, Erich Honecker praised their great personal participation in the construction of a new life, in the work for a better future for the people.

Honecker Toast

LD021712 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1350 GMT 2 Oct 84

["Erich Honecker's Toast at Meeting With Meritorious GDR Citizens" -- ADN headline]

[Text] Berlin, 2 Oct (ADN) -- As dear fighting comrades, as the vanguard and creators of the GDR, Erich Honecker welcomed the meritorious citizens of the GDR at a meeting.

He said: During 35 years the first German state of workers and peasants has gone through a mighty development and today is a stable bastion of socialism and peace in the heart of Europe. You, who from the start used all your strength for the construction of a new life, for a better future for our people, took a major personal part in this.

With the founding of the GDR, those things for which the revolutionary German workers' movement, the best sons and daughters of our people, had always fought, became reality. The centuries-old dreams of the German peasants of an existence with human dignity, the hopes of the revolutionaries in 1848-49 for the sovereignty of the people, the demands of the workers and soldiers in the November revolution of 1918 for socialism, peace, and democracy, the ideals of the German communists, the aims of the antifascist resistance fighters from all classes and strata of the people, took on real form.

As is known, these aims were reflected in the call by the SPD [German Communist Party] of 11 June 1945 and the call of the Central Executive Committee of the SPD of 15 June 1945, which welcomed the KPD proposals and agreed to them. The establishment of the unity of the working class, the foundation of the SED, created the unshakable basis for the labor that we started 35 years ago. The names of such personalities as Wilhelm Pieck and Otto Grotewohl, Walter Ulbricht and Max Fechner, Otto Buchwitz and Hermann Matern, Friedrich Ebert and Heinrich Rau, as well as many others who continue to live in the heart of our party and our people, are characteristic of this labor.

Thirty-five years of the GDR -- these were years of hard work and continuous learning. At the same time, they were years of bitter class struggle against imperialism. We can say that we have successfully dealt with all the tasks. Thereby it has again been shown: The cause of socialism belongs to the people. Its further development and defense will also make great demands on us in the future. We must and will never underestimate that.

When our Republic was founded, we had already pushed aside much of the rubble from World War II, but there were still mountainous ruins in most cities and villages. Much was lacking in the everyday life of the people and there was a great housing shortage. However, the will to overcome all this was greater.

The historical performance of all those who worked with courage and optimism as the first people to change those living conditions cannot be valued highly enough. Their example flowed out to others and helped spread the ideas of social progress. Every one of us, whether functionaries of our parties, whether in the blue shirt of the FDJ, as trade unionists, members of the new state apparatus, or, later in the uniform of the Armed Forces of the workers' and peasants' power, we all needed much energy, initiative, organizational talent, and assertive will to carry out what was necessary day to day. On behalf of the innumerable meritorious citizens who took an active part in the founding and construction of the GDR, I want to thank you most cordially dear friends on behalf of the SED Central Committee, the State Council, and the Council of Ministers.

The first GDR president, our unforgotten Comrade Wilhelm Pieck, said in his inaugural speech to the Provisional Peoples' Chamber: "Let us make sure in responsible, loyal, and friendly cooperation that we show ourselves to be up to the great historial tasks, and that in the future we will pass the test of history's judgment." We can proudly note 35 years later that this obligation is fulfilled. We have fulfilled it, and our Republic and its citizens will do justice to their mission in the future as well. This development was possible only because our Marxist-Leninist party has always acted in close alliance with the people and has strengthened the cooperation between all working classes and strata. We are steadily developing the socialist democracy as the main direction of the development of our state, are consistently strengthening and defending the power of the workers and peasants.

Everyone of us in our places felt how irreplaceable the advice and actions of the Soviet comrades were, particularly in the beginning. Over the years this turned into the deep unbreakable friendship between our two nations, a close togetherness in all areas of life. This has become a matter dear to the hearts of our people. These perspectives are mapped out in the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance of 7 October 1975, which we are implementing with visible results.

From its founding, our socialist state has made the preservation and lasting securing of peace its most important concern. Never again must war start from German soil is our oath after the liberation from Hitler's fascism. With the first Constitution adopted by the Provisional Peoples' Chamber on 7 October 1949, peace policy became state policy for us. Already in 1950, following a recommendation of the WPC, the deputies of our highest people's representative body adopted the law for the protection of peace. Not a day has passed in the history of the GDR in which our state and its citizens have not stood in the front line of the fighters for peace, against imperialist arms drive and war policy.

Today, when peace is threatened as never before since World War II by the U.S. policy of confrontation, by its striving for military superiority; when influential circles in the FRG want to introduce a correction to the results of World War II and postwar development, we are resolved all the more firmly to do everything to prevent the danger of a nuclear inferno. Herein, we stand firmly at the side of the Soviet Union, the other countries of the socialist community and are working together with all peace-loving forces in the world. Disarmament, detente, and peaceful coexistence between states of differing social orders are the firmly entrenched positions of our policy.

We draw strength from the 35-year history of the GDR to successfully solve the higher tasks that are facing us in the further development of the advanced socialist society in accordance with the decisions of the 10th SED Congress. We are certain that our party and people have all the necessary prerequisites for this.

SECURITY CHIEF MIELKE PRESENTS AWARDS TO UNITS

DW021125 East Berlin Television Service in German 1830 GMT 1 Oct 84

[Text] Army General Erich Mielke, member of the Politburo of the SED Central Committee and minister for state security, at an impressive militant meeting, presented honor flags, the Patriotic Order of Merit in gold, and the Karl-Marx Order to service units of the Ministry for State Security. He conveyed to the decorated service collectives the gratitude and congratulations of the SED Central Committee for exemplary work results in the struggle against the enemies of socialism and peace.

Erich Mielke said that the members of the Ministry for State Security have in the past 35 years honorably met with vigilance, readiness for action, class awareness, and a high level of professionalism the tasks assigned them for the reliable protection of the worker-peasant power against subversive attacks by the external and internal enemies. Always closely allied with the working people, always supported by the patriots and scouts on the invisible front, the Ministry for State Security has been at the focal points of the revolutionary transformation and the successful building of socialism on German soil.

Erich Mielke subsequently stressed the grave dangers to peace and the existence of mankind. The crusade of the most aggressive circles in the United States and in NATO as well as the revanchist extreme rightist forces of the FRG more than ever before requires the exemplary fulfillment of the class mandate by every chekist.

From their militant meeting, the personnel of the state security service reaffirmed that they will comply with every party assignment and every order of the worker-peasant power and feel responsible for the socialist fatherland.

BRIEFS

POLITBURO MEMBERS PRESENT AWARDS -- Berlin, 28 Sep (ADN) -- The outstanding contribution of the factories and institutions and of troop divisions and units of the Armed Forces in the 35th year of the GDR in the further implementation of the resolutions of the 10th SED Congress were acknowledged Friday with the presentation of state awards. Banners of honor or the "Karl Marx order" were presented by SED Central Committee Politburo members Hermann Axen to the combine Synthesewerk Schwarzheide; Guenther Kleiber to the Pinnow repair works; Egon Krenz to the "Fritz Heckert" machine tool combine in Karl-Marx-Stadt; Guenter Mittag to the Ludwigsfelde IFA vehicle works; and Erich Mueckenberger to the Schwerin leather goods factory. Banners of honor, Karl Marx Orders, or the "Patriotic Orders of Merit" in gold were awarded by other members and candidate members of the SED Central Committee, members of the State Council and officials of the FDGB. [Text] [East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1552 GMT 28 Sep 84 LD]

LOSONCZI, KIRCHSCHLAEGER MEET IN BORDER TOWNS

Kirchschlaeger Pre-Meeting Statement

LD292114 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1505 GMT 29 Sep 84

[From the "168 Hours" program]

[Excerpts] We shall talk about political room for maneuvering with a musical background. Tamas Oltvanyi's exclusive interview was conducted at an unusual place in unusual surroundings.

[Begin recording] [Oltvanyi] These surroundings are perhaps not the best place to conduct an interview. However, Dr Rudolf Kirchschlaeger, president of the Republic of Austria, readily agrees to answer my questions. I questioned the Austrian president about more serious issues. I asked him about the room for maneuvering available to neutral Austria in today's Europe burdened with tensions.

[Kirchschlaeger in German fading into superimposed translation] Austria's room for maneuvering has never been great. Therefore, I do not believe that it is any less now than it used to be. We try to contribute to the expansion of dialogue here in the middle of Europe.

This aim is served by the relations we have established with the neighboring countries, among which I can mention Hungary as a good example. You see, I have great diplomatic experience, and on the basis of this I can state that the fate of the world has sometimes changed for the better, and sometimes for the worse. This fluctuation has particularly characterized relations between countries with different social systems. Unfortunately, we happen to be in a period when too many accusations are flying about and concrete negotiations are scarce.

In this area, I also consider relations between Hungary and Austria to be exemplary, as the forthcoming meeting between the heads of state, even if it is unofficial, will provide an opportunity for a calm discussion of the world situation.

[Oltvanyi] My final question concerned the decisive factor in this, that is, the prospects for U.S.-Soviet relations.

[Kirchschlaeger] I believe relations between the two powers will improve, because we must not forget that even the Cold War era was followed by gradual rapprochement. I therefore believe that conditions will arise in the world that will facilitate an improvement in the relations between the great powers. [end recording]

Talks in Sopron

LD022021 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 2 Oct 84

[Excerpts] In Sopron today, Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council, met Dr Rudolf Kirchschlaeger, federal president of the Republic of Austria. The events surrounding the meeting continue in Burgenland. Our correspondent is Julia Tardos.

"I am pleased Mr President, that I am able to see you again," Dr Rudolf Kirchschlaeger, federal president of the Republic of Austria, said this morning at the red, white, and green Hungarian barrier at the Sopron-Klingenbach border crossing, where Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council, greeted his guest in the first moments of the unofficial, friendly Austrian-Hungarian border zone meeting. The two heads of state started their private exchange of views in the morning in the study of the chairman of the Sopron town council.

In their discussions, they informed each other of the situation in their countries, surveyed the development of bilateral relations, and conducted an exchange of opinions on issues of international life.

I believe that this correspondent can supplement these official and succinct sentences with his own impressions, with the small episodes of the visit. Dr Rudolf Kirchschlaeger said a few minutes after his arrival: There is a friendly border between our countries. People can peacefully call on one another. The relations between the two states and peoples have developed well in the past 1 and 1/2 decades, and the good relations of the neighboring counties, in this case Gyor-Sopron and Burgenland, have a role in this. Each year, 1.5 million Austrian citizens come to Hungary, and more and more Hungarians are choosing Austria as their travel destination. Therefore, people feel the good neighborly relations, the exemplary cooperation of countries with differing social and economic systems, in their own lives.

The two heads of state lunched in the Loever Hotel, where, both Pal Losonczi and Dr Dr Rudolf Kirchschlaeger gave toasts. Shortly afterwards, the Austrian guest became the host. He invited Pal Losonczi into his own car, which bore the flags of both countries, since a characteristic of border-zone meetings is that both countries host the program.

The line of cars headed towards Burgenland in the early afternoon. The state presidents first stopped in Eisenstadt, that is Kismarton, the capital of Burgenland Province.

The friendly, unofficial Austrian-Hungarian border-zone meeting will conclude in the evening at the Sopron-Klingenbach border crossing, demonstrating in the topics and atmosphere of the talks that the relations between Austria and Hungary are developing well and in a multifaceted manner. The endeavor for high-level meetings is mutual in the present international atmosphere, too; both countries are interested in the further development of cooperation on the basis of mutual advantages.

[Budapest MTI in English at 1043 GMT on 2 October reports the following attending the meeting: For Hungary, Ferenc Lombos, chairman of the Gyor-Sopron County Council, Deputy Foreign Minister Ferenc Esztergalyos, and Jeno Rande, Hungary's ambassador to Austria. The Austrian side consisted of Wolfgang Loibl, director of the president's cabinet, and Arthur Agstner, Austria's ambassador to Hungary.]

Discussions in Eisenstadt

LD030625 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 2 Oct 84

[Excerpts] The relations between our country and Austria are developing in the most favorable possible manner, and provide an example of the peaceful cooperation of two countries with different social systems, said Pal Losonczi. The president of the Presidential Council met Rudolf Kirchschlaeger, federal president of Austria, in Sopron and Eisenstadt.

In the afternoon, the two heads of state continued their discussions in Eisenstadt, Austria. At an improvised press conference after the talks, Pal Losonczi emphasized that his visit demonstrated that there are no disputed issues between the two countries. Rudolf Kirchschlaeger qualified the discussions as very friendly, extending to every sphere of relations between the two countries. As he said: Every possibility for dialogue must be utilized in order to sincerely discuss the international situation. The small countries must contribute to preventing misunderstandings on regional issues. The president of the Presidential Council and the federal president of Austria viewed the cultural center in Mattersburg, then in the evening, Rudolf Kirschschlaeger gave a supper in honor of the Hungarian head of state.

Losonczi Statement

AU021902 Vienna Domestic Service in German 1700 GMT 2 Oct 84

[Statement by Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic, after meeting Austrian President Kirchschlaeger in Eisenstadt, Austria on 2 Oct -- recorded in Hungarian fading into translation]

[Text] We realize that an improvement of the situation first and foremost depends on the relations between the two superpowers. Nevertheless, we are of the opinion that small states such as the Hungarian People's Republic and Austria are fully able to and should make a contribution to again transforming the present tense international situation into a period of cooperation. Precisely our meeting shows that, even in the present world situation, the possibility exists to shape relations more closely.

ECONOMIC REFORM EXPLAINED, REACTION CITED

LD021512 Budapest in English to Europe 1000 GMT 2 Oct 84

["This is What They Say About Us" program by Gyula Bereczki Joszef Szabo; presenters speak alternately]

[Text] How far can the reform go? Are differences in incomes and standard of living excusable? Does society consider these aspects justified?

The essence of reforms under way in Hungary is to provide increased incomes to enterprises and individuals working better and more efficiently. The changes in Hungary must be carried out without the creation of unemployment. The country is beginning to recognize the important economic lesson, namely, that subsidizing loss-making enterprises threatens the achievements of the reform.

The sentences you just heard were broadcast by the BBC World Service in English exactly 1 week ago. This was a 15-minute report on the Hungarian economic reform.

One of the participants in the program was Gyorgy Schopflin, lecturer at the London School of Economics, who is considered an expert on reform matters, and Gerd Biro, department chief of the Hungarian Chamber of Commerce.

The discussion was hosted by Judy Dempsey of the BBC. We shall now quote from the most interesting statements in the program, first from Gyorgy Schopflin:

The original recognition was, said the professor, that the Hungarian economy was lacking efficiency. The leadership therefore decided to introduce an element of the supply-demand economic rationality. The first years were full of new ideas and measures. The decision-making mechanism of the economy was decentralized within a relatively short time. The result was that the efficient sectors of the economy bloomed, while in those that had not been outstanding before the reform, things started to go wrong. In the meantime, the opponents of the reform surfaced, and what happened in the end -- said Gyorgy Shopflin -- is that between 1973 and 1979 the Hungarian economy returned to centralization. It took no notice of the world market and financed its losses by taking on loans abroad. However, this practice awakened Hungarian leaders to the fact, that the laws of the market cannot be ignored forever. Therefore, from 1979 the reforms regained their impetus, and the process continues dynamically to the present day.

The host then talked about the subjects of current debates in Hungary. These are, she said, the question of how far the reform can go and whether differences in living standards and incomes are excusable, and if society considered them justified.

According to the BBC journalist, these differences are far too obvious. It is enough to inspect a few shops and the villas of Buda to see this. However, behind the luxurious facade, she added, there is also poverty.

The next contribution came from Dr Gerd Brio, department chief of the Hungarian Chamber of Commerce. Brio said that the essence of the important reforms now under way was to increasingly reward individuals and enterprises that worked better and more efficiently. We hope, he said, that productivity will be better reflected by living standards. He added that all this must take place in Hungary without the creation of unemployment, although not in the old sense. It will be up to the state, and not the enterprise, to deal with the efficient distribution of labor.

Judy Dempsey reacted to Gerd Brio's words as follows: Bankrupt factories have already been closed down in Hungary, she said. This did not cause labor problems, because at the moment there is a labor shortage in the country. Thus the problem will only appear in the long term and not immediately. The most important economic lesson to learn, said the BBC journalist, is that people in Hungary are beginning to recognize that subsidizing loss-making enterprises in effect threatens the achievements of the reform.

That the BBC's 15-minute program was interesting you can judge from the few excerpts you have just heard. There is nothing to add to Gyorgy Schopflin's description of the history of the reform. The most exciting question is whether differences in incomes and living standards can be allowed, and what society thinks about all this.

Well, naturally, society is not exactly happy about such differences. People in Hungary became too used to egalitarianism during the past decades and are now hostile to a form of distribution based on different principles. In other words, hostility and disagreements can be experienced when the subject of differentiated wages, that is, better financial reward for better, more efficient work, crops up, although this practice is not even general yet. But in any case, it must become general practice if we want the goals and tasks decided during the further development of the economic management system to be attained.

Naturally, the villas in Buda and the luxury that can be seen in Hungary are not the consequences of the already implemented forms of differentiated wages. Actually, it is not this, that irritates people most, because if luxury flats, summer homes, and Western cars are the products of real achievement, then people recognize this. Negative remarks and hostility are elicited by the products of dishonestly earned incomes, that is, those that were not obtained by work, and we cannot state that such objectionable incomes do not occur in Hungarian society.

The BBC journalist is correct in stating that state subsidies to enterprises that continually suffer losses threaten the reform, because subsidies are taken from the profits of efficient enterprises, and thus the expansion and continued successful operation of well-run enterprises is not guaranteed either. The ice has now been broken, and we now hear more and more often about the liquidation of bankrupt firms in Hungary. In all certainty, this practice will, continue because at places where all hope of improved efficiency is lost, there is no other option. Of course, all this must be resolved in such a way that this practice does not create unemployment. To ensure this, the government has taken the necessary steps.

DEFENSE MINISTRY TO COLLECT DATA ON WOMEN

LD021357 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1300 GMT 2 Oct 84

[Text] In the near future, the relevant bodies of the Ministry of Defense will start to implement the part of the defense law concerned with the national service obligations of women. From now until the end of the year they will collect data on women aged between 18 and 45 working in the health sector.

According to the law, this does not mean military service in peacetime. The data is only required for filing purposes. In time of war, specific services must be rendered. Women cannot be forced to serve under arms.

According to the defense law, women of military age, in only the following areas have to put in the military files: in health, communications, computers, traffic organization and supply, translating, interpreting, technical drawing, accountancy machine operating, and related areas.

The decree concerning the registration is published in issue No 39 of MAGYAR KOEZLOENY.

PCI'S NAPOLITANO MEETS WITH ACZEL, SZUROS

LD011405 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1100 GMT 1 Oct 84

[Text] Giorgio Napolitano, member of the leadership of the PCI, has held talks in Budapest. He was received by Gyorgy Aczel, member of the Politburo and secretary of the party Central Committee, and Matyas Szuros, secretary of the Central Committee. Napolitano also met with Janos Berecz, chief editor of NEPSZABADSAG. The talks focused on the situation and activities of the two parties, the international situation, and issues related to the communist and workers movement.

URUGUAYAN CP OFFICIAL VISITS 26 SEP-1 OCT

LD021058 Budapest MTI in English 1015 GMT 2 Oct 84

[Text] Budapest, October 1 (MTI) -- Eduardo Viera, member of the Political Committee of the Uruguayan Communist Party, paid a visit to Hungary from Sept 26 to October 1 on the invitation of the HSWP Central Committee.

Eduardo Viera met Matyas Szuros, secretary of the CC, and held talks with Jozsef Gyorke, deputy head of the HSWP CC Foreign Affairs Department. At the cordial and comradely meeting the politicains informed each other on their countries' situation and activity of their parties and discussed topical questions of the international situation and the international communist and workers movement.

FUNERAL OF CENTRAL COMMITTEE MEMBER DABRONAKI

LD022043 Budapest Television Service in Hungarian 1830 GMT 2 Oct 84

[Summary] The funeral of Gyula Dabronaki, member of the MSZMP Central Committee and former chairman of the Central People's Control Committee, was held at the Imre Mezoe Road Cemetery in Budapest. The funeral oration was delivered by Jozsef Szakali, state secretary and chairman of the Central People's Control Committee.

Dabronaki, joined the party in 1940 and from 1957 until his death he remained a member of the Central Committee. He was elected chairman of the Central People's Control Committee in 1967 and filled this post until his retirement.

OLSZOWSKI ADDRESSES UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY 28 SEP

AU011356 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 29-30 Sep 84 p 7

["Text" of speech by Foreign Minister Stefan Olszowski at the 28 September session of the UN General Assembly in New York]

[Text] Mr Chairman, please accept our sincere congratulations on your appointment to the high office of chairman of this 39th session of the UN General Assembly. It is with true satisfaction that we welcome this session's being chaired by Africa's meritorious son and a representative of Zambia, whose efforts in favor of peace and development we continue to watch with great affection and praise.

Your long experience in running important UN agencies, your diplomatic talents, and your negotiating skills are guarantees that this session will proceed smoothly.

We highly praise the performance of Mr Jorge Illueca, president of Panama, who is retiring from the chairmanship of the session.

I cordially greet Mr Javier Perez de Cuellar, our indefatigable secretary general and doctor honoris cause of Krakow University.

I also wish to convey our most cordial congratulations to Andrey Gromyko, first deputy premier and foreign minister of the USSR, an outstanding statesman and the only survivor of the signatories of the UN Charter, on his recent 75th birthday. I wish to do this on the threshold of tne 40th anniversary of the United Nations.

We welcome a new member of the United Nations -- Brunei Darussalam.

Mr. Chairman, almost 200 years ago, on 5 May 1798, a national hero of Poland and the United States wrote the following words in this country:

"Having come to America, I, Tadeusz Kosciuszko, hereby declare that, should I not change my testament, I authorize my friend Thomas Jefferson to use my property to buy out negroes, grant them freedom in my name, and teach them to defend their freedom, their country, and social order."

These words attest to the Polish ideals that inspired the best minds of our past as well as our aspirations to freedom and a free society. It is a significant symbol that the 1st division of the reborn Polish Armed Forces, which brought freedom and independence to Poland at the side of the Soviet Army, bore the name of Tadeusz Kosciuszko.

This solemn occasion enables me to recall the 40th anniversary of People's Poland. Although the past 40 years are but a small segment of the Polish state's history of over 1,000 years, they are the crowning glory of the profound social changes that have taken place in the spirit of socialist ideals.

For centuries, many Poles sought an answer to the question "What kind of Poland?" In its history, Poland has been strong and weak, enlightened and backward. It has been a Poland of justice and privileges. It was a partitioned Poland, and then a briefly independent Poland between the two world wars. It has been Poland in Hitlerite occupation and facing ultimate annihilation by German fascism.

However, it has always remained Poland, because our people's love for the fatherland and freedom has enabled them to survive the most dramatic historical upheavals.

The answer to the question, "What kind of Poland?" is the achievements of the past 40 years. This question has been answered by the democratic social forces, the left-wing intellectual movements, and the workers political parties.

The Manifesto published by the National Liberation Committee on 22 July 1944 appealed for the "struggle for a Poland that will never again be threatened by German assault and that will be assured of lasting peace, creative work, and blossoming."

That program has been responsible for the fact that Poland, which was the first victim of war, but which emerged victorious from it, has ceased to be a pawn in international relations, has achieved secure and lasting borders, and has based its existence on a natural alliance of good-neighborliness and unshakable friendship by ovserving the most simple wise principle: One should not look for distant friends.

That is why, to cite Premier W. Jaruzelski's speech in the Sejm, "the Republic that was at loggerheads with its neighbors, was entangled in exotic alliances, and naively counted on Western powers' sympathy, is now a thing of a distant past. Today Poland's place is unambiguous and permanent. Its international position is determined by its significance in the socialist community. Our national interests belong to only one side -- to the peaceful coexistence of nations. The crux of Polish national interests is to live among friends, have their guarantees, and help guarantee the postwar territorial order in Europe." The PPR is the fatherland of all Poles.

Its identity is represented by its historical permanence and constitutional youth, which are the basis of the Polish people's achievements and changes in the past 40 years. There is nothing rhetorical about this statement, because it was only the revolutionary, constitutional solutions that enabled Poland to embark upon the road to progress. No other system but socialism would have been able to achieve this. We make no secret of the fact that the crisis of the past few years has cast a shadow on our achievements. We have laid bare the reasons for this crisis on many occasions, including at this assembly.

We are eliminating the internal causes of that crisis through our own efforts, because our affairs belong to us. Our efforts are being demonstrated by the normalization of our life, by the progressive consolidation of our society and its basic interests on the platform of the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth [PRON], by the elections to people's councils, and by improvements in socialist democracy. Our efforts have also been demonstrated by the recent extensive amnesty, which was granted by the Sejm on the initiative of PRON.

The external causes of the Polish crisis, like those of many other crises, should be eliminated by the international community's efforts. I have inmind removing imperialist diktat and comprehensive pressure from international relations. The United Nations, whose Charter prevents interference in the internal affairs of states and guarantees equal cooperation among them, was set up for just this purpose.

These hallowed principles of international coexistence have been brutally impinged upon by some NATO countries vis-a-vis Poland in the past few years. Attempts at blackmail by diktat and the policy of sanctions as a means of political pressure, initiated by the present U.S. Administration, have had to fail.

The treatment meted out to Poland by some NATO countries takes us beyond the sphere of the most recent ideological confrontation, as attested to by past examples of a calculated attitude toward Poland. In the past, some Western politicians lauded the partitioning of Poland. We have never forgotten the synical statement made by French Foreign Minister Horace Sebastiani in 1831, following the bloody suppression of the 1830 November uprising, that "tranquility is reigning in Warsaw." These words became the embodiment of the attitude toward Poland of the entire European reaction of that day. We know the protsarist and conservative U.S. reaction to the 1863 January uprising, including, ironically, the information provided for tsarist Russia to the effect that the Kosciuszko vessel carrying Polish patriots was bringing help to countrymen fighting in their country. At the 1919 Versailles peace conference, some Western countries objected to Poland getting back the totally Polish territories of Silesia and Masuria and obtaining access to the sea. David Lloyd George, who had questioned our right to Upper Silesia, declared after Hitler's 1939 aggression that Poland deserved its destiny. The Poles know who pooh-poohed their postulates at the Potsdam conference, who opposed Poland's signing the UN Charter as the 51st country, who for years delayed recognizing the final character of Poland's western border, and who continues to intentionally belittle Poland's contribution to the annihilation of fascism. This means that if anyone now attempts to teach us how we should conduct ourselves and to explain to us the principles of tolerance, he should first present at least a clean slate of his own conduct and a clear conscience vis-a-vis the Poles. Tolerance and a tendency toward reconciliation in the name of supreme national goals have deep humanitarian roots in Poland.

The PPR Government feels it its duty to inform the UN General Assembly that our country has been subjected in the past few years to an unprecedented propaganda aggession by the mass media in some NATO countries, especially the United States. The activity of so-called Radio Free Europe and the Voice of America, which broadcasts in the Polish language, involves propagation of disinformation and lies, efforts to fan social unrest, and attempts to destabilize Poland's internal situation.

At this point, I wish to state that we fully support the Soviet proposals submitted yesterday to the effect that the policy of state terrorism and any action by states to undermine the constitutional foundations of other sovereign states are inadmissible.

The PPR Government's note of 3 November 1983 and document of 16 August 1984 illustrate Poland's specific stand on U.S. policy. On 17 August 1984, a function was held in the White House to once again show that the United States continues the policy of unceremoniously interfering in Poland's internal affairs. On that occasion, not only the events of the past few years, but distant historical events were manipulated. On the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the Warsaw uprising, historical events such as Kosciuszko's insurrection in 1794, the 1830 November uprising, and the 1863 January uprising were manipulated according to the current needs of the anticommunist crusade. A new attempt to interpret the decisions made at Yalta and Potsdam, in the CSCE Final Act, and at other international conferences was made for anti-Polish purposes. It is therefore worth recalling at this forum that the UN Charter, to which the U.S. President referred on 17 August 1984, states that none of its decisions "makes it possible to interfere in the internal affairs of any state." (Article 2, Item 7)

It should also be recalled that Poland and the United States adopted on 1 June 1972 a document in which they agreed that peaceful cooperation among countries must be based "on principles of territorial integrity, noninterference in internal affairs, sovereign equality, independence, and renunciation of the use or threat of force." The U.S. Government solemnly reaffirmed its resolution to respect these principles in the CSCE Final Act 3 years later.

We are justified in asking how illegal sanctions and other unfriendly political, economic, scientific, communications, and other measures can be reconciled with Principle 6 of the CSCE Final Act by which the signatory states are obligated "to refrain under all circumstances from any military or political pressure aimed at exploiting the sovereign rights of another member-state in order to obtain any advantage."

How is it possible to reconcile the resolve declared by the United States and the remaining 34 European and North American countries to improve and expand mutual relations and to promote rapprochement and better understanding among nations with the decision to continue propaganda aggression and to modernize for this purpose the U.S. stations Radio Free Europe and Voice of America, which are hostile to Poland?

How is it possible to reconcile the one-sided and arbitrary suspension or discontinuation of international accords with the fundamental principle of international law that accords must be observed? How can the policy of carrot and stick be reconciled with respect for the principles of the sovereign equality of states and noninterference in their internal affairs? As for that carrot and stick, they are being dispensed by one of the largest powers in the world to other states, depending on how far they are ready to kowtow to that power and obey its will. We could produce any number of such questions.

We listened with attention to the U.S. President's speech in which he offered the world relations based on partnership, although just 2 days earlier he had most determinedly advocated negotiations from a position of strength. He did this on the occasion of the "peace through strength" week.

However, the world expects the United States to not only change its rhetoric but, far more importantly, to abandon the policy of confrontation. In the case of Poland, this should be done by lifting economic sanctions and ceasing propaganda aggression. Only such moves could bring about the normalization of mutual relations.

I would like to add that the various discriminatory sanctions applied against Poland conflict with free trade, about which the U.S. President spoke at such length in his Monday speech. We expect the U.S. Administration to follow the correct principles of international cooperation in the case of Poland.

In view of the arbitrary anti-Polish policy followed by the United States and some other NATO countries, we all the more praise and respect the independent and objective stands of nonaligned and most neutral countries guided by UN Charter principles, including the hallowed principle of sovereignty and every nation's inalienable right to determine its own development.

We know how to appreciate this, especially since our relations with most of these states are fruitful and develop in the spirit of friendship, mutual respect, and mutual benefit. We will consistently continue this line of our foreign policy.

The history of nations is not a collection of loose events which can be referred to as need be. International documents express a balance of interests and define the scope of interdependence of countries. That is why we are disturbed by the practice of undermining the values of the basic documents that are the foundation of national security in Europe. I particularly have in mind the decisions of the Yalta and Potsdam conferences of the big three, which defined the principles of postwar Europe's peace order.

This peaceful settlement was definitively confirmed by bilateral treaties and sealed by the CSCE Final Act signed by leaders of 35 European and North American countries. Without the Yalta and Potsdam decisions, there would have been no UN Charter and no Helsinki, which constitute an indivisible whole and are the foundations of Europe's territorial-political order.

I can only express surprise that numerous interpreters of the Yalta resolutions usually occupy themselves with what is not contained in the Yalta decisions, avoiding the essence and purpose of the treaty. This purpose was set out clearly and unambiguously: the destruction, once and for all, of German militarism and fascism as the chief danger to peace. The Yalta document further said: "Only through constant and increasing cooperation and accord among our three countries and among all peace-loving nations can the supreme ideal of mankind be achieved -- certain and lasting peace."

This peace "will guarantee that all people in all countries will be able to lead their lives free from fear and want," states the Atlantic Charter adopted in 1941, whose principles lie at the basis of the United Nations. This is an important testimony for present and future generations. Only dialogue, accord, and cooperation among the chief powers and all states of the world may guarantee mankind freedom from the threat of nuclear annihilation. The policy of arms race and confrontation, the breaking of agreements, and the suspension and hampering of cooperation increase the risk of such a catastrophe.

From a political point of view, it is not words that are a yardstick for the attitudes of states, but deeds. The 1st of September was the 45th anniversary of the Nazi attack on Poland, an attack which started World War II. We recall those days not in order to reminisce about the events that led the Polish people to isolation in the face of an overwhelmingly superior enemy, but in order to draw conclusions for the future. Paper guarantees did not save Poland from destruction; they did not prevent the deaths of millions of people.

The first and basic conclusion that we have drawn from the experiences of September 1939 is the fact that it is not "exotic" alliances that can guarantee a nation's security, but natural alliances born out of a unity interests. We are joined through such an inseparable alliance with the Soviet Union and the other Warsaw Pact member-states. The Warsaw Pact, a peaceful coalition, has been a guarantee of peace in Europe for almost 30 years.

The second conclusion from the experiences of World War II is the need to create a security system in Europe that would guarantee the identical protection of the security of all nations on the continent.

The policy of arms race, confrontation, and international tension is encouraging revanchist and revisionist moods and upsetting the situation in Europe and other regions of the world. We regard attempts to alter the territorial-political map of Europe, shaped as a result of postwar development, as a particular threat to peace. The problem does not involve a threat to Polish borders. These are inviolable and permanent.

Nonetheless, the revival in the FRG of mega-German [wielkoniemiecki] aspirations and revisionist trends, accompanied by militarization, are of concern to everyone in Europe, and in particular, to the Polish people, on account of our history. There are no differences among Poles when it comes to matters fundamental to the nation. The tragedy of the Nazi occupation is still too fresh in the national memory.

It is in this context that we assess declarations and facts. Declarations are full of peaceful assurances, whereas facts often prove something opposite. On 2 May 1984 in Oxford, the FRG chancellor gave the assurance: "The FRG's security and peace policy serves the important political goal of overcoming the division of Germany and Europe." On 28 June, the West European Union Council lifted the last bans and restrictions against the FRG's production and possession of strategic bombers, as well as intermediate and long-range missiles.

As a result of the installation of new American nuclear missile systems in Western Europe, especially in the FRG, Europe's security has diminished, and the danger to world peace has grown. There is a close connection between the forces expressing mega-German aspirations and the aim of obtaining military tools which encourage the implementation of such a policy.

We assess and will continue to assess the FRG on the basis of facts, deeds, and political practice, just as we do with other countries. We have carefully listened to the speeches of the vice chancellor and foreign minister of the FRG, especially the statements concerning the territorial integrity of all European countries within their present borders, and the statement that the FRG presently has no such territorial claims and will have none in the future, in accordance with the agreements signed with the PPR and the other socialist states.

We are ready for dialogue with the FRG and all forces and countries that recognize the existing reality in Europe and wish to honestly act for the sake of detente and improvement in East-West relations, whatever their sociopolitical system might be. I say from this tribune that we have been and remain open to any constructive initiative that removes the threat of war in Europe.

During the exceptionally tense and complex world situation, we are faced with the following fundamental question: What should be done in order to extricate international relations from the present deadlock and embark upon the road to permanent and peaceful cooperation between nations and states? An answer to this question requires first an authentic involvement with the good of one's own nation and with the common good of mankind. It requires political will and bold imagination.

The search for this should begin on the decisionmaking level; it should begin with an improvement in relations between the USSR and the United States, because exceptional responsibility for the future of the world rests on these two key nuclear powers. Soviet-American relations have a decisive influence on the general climate of world relations in all their spheres, of which the seventies offered eminent proof.

We hope that the meeting between the first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of foreign affairs of the USSR and the President of the United States will lead the American Administration to recognize the reality of the modern world as a world with various socioeconomic systems. There is no intelligent alternative to peaceful coexistence between these systems. Confrontation policy leads only to catastrophe.

We attach the greatest importance to preventing nuclear danger and to halting and reversing the nuclear arms race. This is served by the important initiative put forward by Konstantin Chernenko, CPSU Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet, concerning agreement on and adoption of a code of conduct between nuclear powers, as well as by other valid Soviet proposals concerning a ban on the militarization of space, a moratorium on the development of antisatellite systems, and the most recent proposal, presented in this hall yesterday, to use space solely for peaceful purposes for mankind's benefit.

The Soviet Union's unilateral commitment not to be the first to use nuclear weapons is a concrete contribution to reducing the nuclear threat. Once again we call on the remaining nuclear powers to adopt a similar commitment.

We also welcome the USSR's readiness to maintain in force its earlier constructive proposals concerning an arms reduction if the United States and the other NATO states display a readiness to restore the situation prior to the installation of cruise and Pershing II missiles in Western Europe.

Our program also involves eliminating existing regional conflicts and tensions. In most of these, we observe goals and effects of imperialist policy conducted from a position of strength and an aim to preserve the vestiges of colonialism and strengthen neo-colonial practices and racism. This is fully confirmed by the history of the long and tragic Middle East conflict. Now, when the uselessness and impermanence of the policy imposed on the Arab World of settling the conflict through separatist agreements with Israel, have fully revealed themselves, the need for a universal, just, and lasting soultion is all the clearer. Such a solution is guaranteed by the program of action contained in the Soviet Union's 29 July 1984 declaration concerning the Middle East. Poland renews it readiness to make a positive contribution to the implementation of this declaration.

The Iraq-Iran conflict fills us with great concern. It is bleeding two nations, members of the Nonaligned Movement, and at the same time delaying their development and enhancing mutual antagonism.

We condemn the imperialist policy of aggression, destabilization, and intervention in Central America. The brutal occupation of Grenada is continuing. The people of Nicaragua, fighting for the right to determine their own future without outside intervention, enjoy Poland's profound sympathy and support.

We categorically demand the NATO states responsible for the situation in southern Africa to respect the resolution of the General Assembly and Security Council concerning Namibia's independence, and cease the policy of apartheid which debases human honor.

We declare our solidarity with the Afghan Democratic Republic in the defense of its revolutionary achievements, and with its government's political line for normalizing the situation in Southeast Asia.

We support the solving of thorny problems in Southeast Asia through political dialogue between the countries concerned, without any outside intervention, and we support the restoration to the Kampuchean People's Republic of its rightful place in the United Nations.

We support the Korean people's steady battle for unification on the basis of the DPRK's latest constructive proposals.

Ten years have passed since the adoption of the historic charter of the economic rights and duties of nations. This document remains one of great importance to this day. Although we are still a long way from implementing the principles of international economic relations, the time that has elapsed since its adoption has shown that the charter established correct and just aims. In light of the charter, it becomes clear that tension in the political situation is being used to upset economic cooperation; and upsetting economic cooperation hampers an improvement of political relations. It lowers the threshold of international security in all its spheres.

A serious problem to the world economy is the global debts crisis, a solution to which is impossible without profound reforms to the world monetary system, without the elimination of protectionist barriers to exports, and without a considerable reduction in real interest rates and an influx of fresh funds. That is why we share the recommendations of the Cartagena conference, especially those suggesting a joint discussion of financial problems by debtor and creditor countries.

The way to heal the situation leads via economic cooperation based on equal and democratic principles, as postulated by the CEMA members-countries in the CEMA declaration of June 1984.

An awareness of the danger inherent in the deterioration of economic relations has forced Poland to appear at the United Nations with an initiative to rebuild and strengthen confidence in these relations. We welcome the UN secretary general's report on this matter, based on Resolution 38/196, as well as the more than 40 replies from governments and international organizations. By implementing this initiative, it would be possible to gradually increase economic security and develop economic cooperation favorable to everyone. We regard it as our duty to develop our initiative, counting on its further support from the United Nations.

An exceedingly important factor for strengthening international security is the long-term process of preparing societies to live in peace. A concept thereof has been incorporated for the first time in the UN declaration on bringing up societies in the spirit of peace, a declaration which my country has had the honor of initiating. At its present session, the General Assembly will again review this document's implementation. This is not an optimistic review, but that is all the more reason why it should be mentioned. Societies expect fuller involvement from politicans for the sake of accord between nations; the elimination of warnings, intolerance, and arrogance; a display of moderation in words; and responsibility in deeds. We want these intentions to be contained in a General Assembly document that will surely be adopted to mark the 40th anniversary of the United Nations.

Our conception of the responsibility and role of heads of state and government remains in accordance with the initiatives of the Nonaligned Movement. In our eyes, the correctness of these initiatives was confirmed by the summit meeting held at UN headquarters 1 year ago on the initiative of Mrs Indira Gandhi, at which Professor Henryk Jablonski, PPR State Council chairman, took part. This meeting also broadened our unerstanding of the nonaligned countries' stance and of this movement's very positive role in a range of current complex issues.

In 1 years time we will celebrate the 40th anniversary of the United Nations. Its next 40 years will be commenced with the International Year of Peace. There will also be the 40th anniversary, on 9 May 1985, of the victory of the united forces of democracy over fascism. We will commemorate this event as a day of struggle for peace and international security, and as a struggle against fascism, racism, hatred, and intolerance. I wish to inform you that there will be a world congress of intellectuals in Warsaw to mark this occasion. We are counting on support for this undertaking from all peace-loving forces.

Both at this session and in its entire international activity, Poland -- oepn to cooperation with all states -- will faithfully implement the high goals of the United Nations.

Our program is the UN Charter program.

WESTERN DIPLOMATIC CHANNELS OPENING TO WARSAW

LD022114 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1105 GMT 2 Oct 84

[Text] Now, international affairs in Polish context. Krzysztof Wojna at the microphone:

The growing number of reports from New York, Stockholm, and Vienna proves that a season of extensive bilateral and multilateral foreign policy contacts has begun. Two front page items in today's papers show that Warsaw has appeared on the list of cities included in international dialogue this autumn. On 16 October, the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Austria Leopold Gratz will arrive. Several days later, on 22 October, we will receive Greek Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou. For several weeks, arrangements for a visit to Poland by Hans-Dietrich Genscher, FRG minister of foreign affairs and vice chancellor, have been openly spoken about on the Rhine. As Western agencies report from Rome, Guilio Andreotti, head of Italian diplomacy, is also preparing for a visit to our country. According to REUTER, the Finnish minister of foreign affairs will visit Warsaw.

Irrespective of the results of talks, it seems significant that after a period of extensive resistance, the West, or at least part of it, is slowly beginning to understand the inevitability of accepting the situation in Poland, the inevitability of recognition that hopes connected with development of post-1980 events are beyond the limit of political realism. This is both notable and worthy of approbation. It is also notable that at the same time, on the other side of the Atlantic, the Republican administration in Washington is carrying out a policy toward Poland which does not take into account any of the changes that hve taken place on the Vistula since December 1981, even the recent amnesty. So far Washington's influence on Western Europe's policy toward Poland has been very strong. This kind of discipline does not occur often within the Western alliance.

However, the situation today is different. One is simply noting more and more clearly that Washington's attitude toward Warsaw is a function of the Republican administration's attitude toward Moscow, and that by using anti-Polish sanctions, the campaign against socialist countries and socialism as a whole is being implemented.

However, Western Europe has its own interests and its own common sense resulting from long-term political practice and its location. That is why, after a definite break, the political season in international relations is including Warsaw again.

OLSZOWSKI RECEIVED BY ARGENTINE PRESIDENT

LD030353 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2200 GMT 2 Oct 84

[Text] The minister of foreign affairs, Stefan Olszowski, who is on a visit to Argentina, has been received by President Raul Alfonsin. Minister Olszowski also took part in a luncheon given by the head of the Argentine diplomatic service Dante Caputo and conducted talks on the current state of Polish-Argentine trade relations with the minister of economy of that country, Bernardo Grinspun.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS EXAMINES INVESTMENTS

AU0118O8 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 29-30 Sep 84 pp 1-2

[PAP report on 28 September Council of Ministers session in Warsaw]

[Excerpts] The Council of Ministers assessed investment activity during the first half of 1984. It also heard reports on the performance of investment projects covered by government orders and on the state of discontinued and abandoned projects.

The 1984 Central Annual Plan has established investment outlay at a level of 6 percent less than in 1983. In the central investment project category, of particular importance to the national economy, 43.6 percent of the investment level planned for the first half of the year was actually carried out in that period. As for regional investments, the greatest percentage of the implementation of voivodship investment plans has occurred in the agricultural sphere (47.6 percent) and in the health care and social welfare spheres (46.8 percent).

Housing construction is proceeding favorably. The 1984 Central Annual Plan foresees the completion of 190,000 apartments. There is a possibility of building 195,000 apartments, 135,000 by socialized construction units.

The development rate of enterprises is high.

Faced with the excessive growth of the investments front and of the reduced working potential due to the excessive number of construction projects underway at the same time, delays in project completion are occurring.

The Council of Ministers also discussed the results of a review of continued investment projects by enterprises. This review covered 2,637 investment tasks. The profitability of the projects to be completed between 1984 and 1986, the user's preparedness to put his project into use, and his financial situation, were the subject of particular analysis and assessment. Projects underway involve priority spheres, in other words, the food complex (tractors and agricultural machinery, artificial fertilizers), housing, and fuels and energy. It is envisaged that the investment outlay contained in the central annual plan will be exceeded by about Z180 billion. As a result of the review, banks have announced that they will provide credits for 125 projects.

In 1984, the performance of investment projects covered by government orders was improved, especially national projects. This is because the materials supply situation has improved, even though the system for guaranteeing supplies of basic materials needs to be improved and applied more fully. Investment projects in enterprises are not proceeding satisfactorily because of improper cooperation between users and contractors in preparation and construction and because of a lack of proper supervision and control by the bodies initiating the projects. A rise in the costs of these projects is an unfavorable phenomenon.

The Council of Ministers has authorized the above bodies to transfer, free of charge and with the approval of the minister of finance, assets from abandoned projects to other units of the socialized economy. The obligation was also imposed to investigate the use or liquidation of discontinued or abandoned investment projects during annual periods ending on 30 June 1985 and 30 June 1986.

The Council of Ministers obligated the minister of finance to present, together with the draft 1985 central annual plan and draft state budget, a proposal on curbing excess funds possessed by enterprises and their permitting excessive investment.

The governing bodies of users and contractors were obliged to check by 30 June 1985 the extent of national investments and other investments financed out of the budget, in order to curb them.

The Council of Ministers also obligated the prices minister to present by 15 November 1984, in cooperation with the chairman of the Council of Ministers Planning Commission and the minister of finance, conclusions on how to ease the unjustified rise in the cost of building and fitting work and in the cost of machines and equipment.

The minister of construction and construction materials and other relevant ministers will see to it that a catalog of standards for components is worked out by 30 June 1985 and will guarantee constant supervision and control over enterprises concerning the estimation and calculation of building and refitting work.

The Council of Ministers adopted a resolution on the use or liquidation of abandoned projects. The resolution will obligate governing bodies to speed up the reinitiation or liquidation of abandoned projects.

LEADERS GREET PRC LEADERS ON NATIONAL DAY

AU030918 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 1 Oct 84 p 1

["Text" of greetings message from State Council Chairman H. Jablonski and Premier W. Jaruzelski to PRC counterparts on PRC national day]

[Text] To Comrade Li Xiannian, president of the PRC, and Comrade Zhao Ziyang, premier of the PRC State Council, in Beijing: On the occasion of the 35th anniversary of the PRC, on behalf of the State Council and the Council of Ministers of the PPR, the Polish people, and on our own behalf, we convey cordial greetings and best congratulations to you, the PRC State Council, and the Chinese people.

It was 35 years ago that the Chinese people's patriotic forces, having waged a long and difficult struggle for social and national liberation, won an historic victory over domestic reaction and imperialism, set up a people's state, and initiated a new stage of socioeconomic changes in China. The struggle of the Chinese working masses to strengthen the victory of the people's revolution, to have the PRC recognized internationally, to lift the country out of its backwardness, and to embark upon the road to socialism have won complete solidarity and decisive support from the Polish people and the peaceful and progressive forces in the world.

The PPR wishes to develop its relations with the PRC, consolidate the present gains of our mutually advantageous cooperation, extend it to new spheres, and strengthen the ties of traditional friendship between our peoples for the good of our two countries, socialism, and peace.

On this solemn day, we extend to the Chinese people our wishes for prosperity, further successes in developing the PRC, and the blossoming of your people's fatherland.

Signed: Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the State Council of the PPR, and Wojciech Jaruzelski, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the PPR

ANDREI SPEECH TO UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY 28 SEP

AU011458 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 29 Sep 84 p 6

[Text] On Friday, 28 September, Stefan Andrei, Romanian foreign minister, addressed the UN General Assembly Plenum and set forth his country's stand, President Nicolae Ceausescu's outlook and stances on international peace, disarmament, detente, and cooperation.

We render the full text of this document:

The General Assembly is meeting during a time of severe strain in the international situation. The policy of maintaining and redividing the spheres of influence and domination, of the threat and use of force is intensifying. Old interstate conflicts have sharpened and new ones have emerged. The current economic crisis, which adversely affects all states, the developing countries in particular, has worsened, while world economic and political instability has grown. One of the causes behind the deterioration of the international situation is the escalation of the arms race, primarily the nuclear arms race, that has enhanced the danger of a new world war, which under the current circumstances, would inevitably turn into a devastating nuclear war. The deployment of U.S. intermediate-range nuclear missiles in West European countries coupled with the Soviet Union's nuclear countermeasures have further deteriorated the situation around the world, and particularly in Europe.

The interests of peace, of the policy of detente, collaboration, and security call for action to halt this dangerous course of events leading towards tension and war, in order to avoid a nuclear catastrophe which would destroy civilization and life on our planet.

Romania and President Nicolae Ceausescu consider that the fundamental problems of our epoch are bringing about the cessation of the arms race and a passage to substantial measures of disarmament, primarily nuclear disarmament, safeguarding the people and nations' foremost right to existence, to freedom and independence, and to peace.

Under current international circumstances, Romania and its president most firmly agitate for a halt to U.S. medium-range nuclear missile deployment in Europe and for working out the setting of a deadline for the withdrawal of those in place, for the prevention of the further application of the announced Soviet countermeasures and adopting a time-limit for the cancellation of those measures already taken. Furthermore, we think that everything possible should be done for a rapid resumption of Soviet-American talks so that corresponding accords can be reached to scrap intermediate-range missiles, operational tactical missiles, of all nuclear weapons from Europe.

Romania thinks that the European countries in whose territories medium-range nuclear missiles have been or are to be sited have a huge responsibility for the fate of their peoples, for the fate of peace throughout Europe and the world. They are the first that ought to take resolute action against the deployment of American missiles, for the cancellation of countermeasures and the resumption of talks between the USSR and the United States.

As the placement of nuclear missiles threatens the lives of all European peoples, all the states on the continent should commit themselves and work actively to conclude agreements and understandings on eliminating missiles from Europe, in order to block the road to nuclear disaster.

Along this line, we consider that once the Geneva talks between the Soviet Union and the United States get under way, an advisory commission of the two military pacts should be set up in which the other European states, including neutral and nonaligned countries, should also take part, to analyze proposals and contribute to concluding an accord between the two sides.

In light of the special impact these problems have on world peace and security, we believe that all states, and the United Nations should do their utmost to find adequate solutions in the interest of the peoples, world detente, and stability.

Based on a spirit of broad and open cooperation, the Romanian delegation aims at conducting extensive consultations with all delegations concerned to discover what the best ways are for the General Assembly to contribute to attaining of these targets.

A broad-based peace movement is gaining ground in Europe and other parts of the world. This powerful movement has already scored a number of significant results, as many towns have proclaimed themselves nuclear-free zones. The Romanian people that have fully joined the large peace front, harbour the belief that by joint, firm action the peace movement, the progressive forces, and people everywhere can stop the dangerous course of events leading towards tension and war, and thus ensure disarmament and peace.

Expressing the whole Romanian people's will and basic aspirations for peace President Nicolae Ceausescu said in his speech on the 40th anniversary of Romania's national day: "At this solemn meeting we call on all heads of state and government, on all peoples in Europe and the world to join our efforts and block the road to a world war and nuclear catastrophe. For almost forty years we have managed to prevent a new world war. Now we are faced with a serious situation. Let us do our utmost, before it is too late, to halt the arms race, the nuclear arms race first and foremost, to bring about the withdrawal of the medium-range missiles and other nuclear weapons from Europe, to ensure the people's ultimate right to existence, independence and freedom, and to peace."

In the face of the serious threat posed by the continuous escalation of the arms race, of nuclear arming in particular, all conclusions should be drawn and action taken to ban nuclear arms, to heed the stern warning issued by scientists who demonstrated that, if resorted to, only part of the existing nuclear weapons could destroy our whole civilization and life on our planet. A future world war, a nuclear war, will have neither victors nor vanquished. Nuclear arms will not distinguish between social systems and will virtually destroy the whole of mankind.

In no way can the manufacture and emplacement of new nuclear weapons be a method of strengthening security and peace. Each new nuclear weapon enhances people's insecurity, the possibility of destroying civilization and mankind. Attempts at dwarfing the magnitude of the threat posed by the use of nuclear weapons are aimed at deceiving the peoples, at influencing and containing the masses' fight for peace, for disarmament, for an end to the confrontation policy of the threat and use of force. Peoples should be told openly that their existence and that of future generations is at stake, that nothing can justify continued arms race, nuclear tests and manufacture of new nuclear weapons.

Taking into account the huge nuclear arsenal already amassed which gives each side -- the United States and the Soviet Union -- the ability to destroy the entire mankind at least ten times over one can hardly conceive that several hundred missiles could affect the balance of forces between the two sides, and makes further tests with and the manufacture of new nuclear arms unaccountable for.

That is why a sense of utmost responsibility for the interests of the peoples and of humanity should be shown and steps be taken to prevent the production of new nuclear weapons and scarp the ones in place, which would fully meet the interests of civilization, of world nations.

On this point, Romania has always been most firmly for a halt to the arms race, first of all the nuclear arms race. We consider that resolute, versatile measures are needed in this field to reverse disarmament negotiations, which have been virtually stalled for years.

Therefore, we believe that the USSR and the United States should resume their talks on all types of nuclear weapons and a conference should be called with the participation of all nuclear states in order to stop the manufacture of new nuclear weapon and lead on to their gradual reduction and eventual elimination.

We also consider it high time that the negotiations at the Geneva disarmament conference intensified so that a generally acceptable accord may be reached soon on a ban on chemical weapons and their destruction according to the proposals made during the conference. Moreover, we believe that the actions taken toward this goal should be part of the efforts for prohibiting and eliminating all means of mass destruction.

We attach great importance to the Stockholm Conference on Confidence-Building Measures and Security Disarmament in Europe. Romania will continue to work with all its ability and cooperate with all delegations so that the conference might contribute -- through both its proceedings and practical results -- to increasing confidence and security in Europe, while fully meeting the peoples' expectations for progress towards disarmament, first of all nuclear disarmemt, the achievement of a united, nuclear-free Europe based upon peace and collaboration among all states, regardless of social system.

We also believe that everything possible should be done to agree upon tangible measures forthwith at the Vienna talks on the reduction of armaments and troops in central Europe which have been dragging on for several years. Provided the two sides took responsible action and showed the necessary political will, an understanding could be reached which would have a positive effect on the peoples even if substantial cuts were not made. In this way, one can prove that it is possible to reverse the present course of the arms race, to strike a balance by diminishing rather than increasing troops and weapons.

Romania has consistently supported and worked for the development of intra-Balkan collaboration for confidence-building and cooperation among all these countries and for the transformation of the region into a zone free of nuclear arms and foreign military bases. We also support the creation of similar zones in northern and central Europe, as well as in other parts of the world.

We consider that palpable measures must be agreed upon to halt the arms race in outer space and ensure the strict fulfillment, by all states, of the obligations under the international accords in force, that serious negotiations should begin to prevent the extension of military competition to outer space, which should be used solely for peaceful purposes, in the whole of mankind's interest. In this respect, Romania supports the Soviet Union's proposal for negotiations to prevent the militarization of space.

In Romania's view, to make sensible progress in disarmament, all states, the large, heavily armed ones in particular, should freeze their military spending and eventually cut military budgets.

The funds thus saved would be earmarked for the respective countries' development and assistance of developing countries' efforts. Appreciative of the relevant activity carried on by the UN so far, Romania will work to carry on the process of formulating principles to serve as a guide to states in negotiating international accords on freezing and reducing military expenditure.

An essential cause of the very tense international situation, of the growing threat of war is to be found in the fact that, nearly forty years after World War II, armed conflicts and confrontation in various parts of the world continue to take a huge toll in lives and material, perpetuate tension and feed mistrust, remove the chances of negotiated settlements, and jeopardize world peace. It is for this reason that, steadfastly acting and militating for a political settlement of all disputes among states, Romania takes the view that in the name of the foremost interests of peoples, of international peace and security, utmost responsibility should be taken to end military conflicts, and everything possible should be done to liquidate sources of tension and find solutions to all litigious issues among states peacefully, by way of negotiations. No matter how tedious or long negotiations are, they are preferable to armed confrontations that merely compound problems among states and deteriorate the international situation.

As part of this position, Romania has consistently supported and firmly worked for a global solution in the Middle East, for a just and durable peace based on Israel's withdrawal from the Arab territories occupied after the 1967 war, the Palestinian people's right to self-determination and independent statehood, guarantees for the right of all states in the area to exist as free and independent states. I would remind that, for these aims to be attained, in 1978 President Nicolae Ceausescu launched the idea of a UN-sponsored international peace conference on the Middle East with the participation of all sides concerned, including the PLO as sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, the Soviet Union and the United States as well as other states that can contribute to the settlement of the complex problems in that part of the world. Romania contends that this initiative, which recently has been supported by a growing number of states, fully retains its topical character and that greater efforts from the international community are required for such a conference to be convened as soon as possible.

Concerning the situation in Lebanon, Romania has supported an immediate unconditional withdrawal of the Israeli troops from that country, for broad, national reconciliation, for the independence, sovereignty, unity and territorial integrity of Lebanon.

Deeply concerned over the continuing war between Iraq and Iran, that causes heavy casualties and extensive damage and poses new threats to stability and peace in the zone, Romania has taken a firm stand and worked for the immediate cessation of military hostilities, for complete withdrawal of troops to within their internationally recognized borders, and for a negotiated solution to all the problems between the two countries. We are also concerned over the tendency for the Gulf conflict to escalate and support an immediate end to all military actions in that area, as a first step toward a political settlement of the Iran-Iraq war.

The fundamental interest in strengthening world peace and security requires that everything possible be done and efforts be stepped up to find political solutions to all hotbeds of war in other regions of the world as soon as possible, to put a definitive end to foreign interference in the affairs of states, and to ensure firm respect for each people's inalienable right to develop freely and independently.

In the light of these orientations, Romania restates its solidarity with and active support to the position and initiatives of the DPRK, whose efforts and actions are aimed at the peaceful, democratic and independent reunification of the country.

Once again Romania proclaims its full solidarity with the African peoples struggling to liquidate colonialism, to defend and strengthen their national independence and to take further steps on the path toward economic and social progress. As part of this, we fully back the Namibian people's fight under the South West African People's Organization leadership for independence, for an underlayed passage to the implementation of the UN Security Council Resolution No 435 on Namibian independence. We are firmly against apartheid, for full equality among the citizens of South Africa, for them to be given full rights to participate in the country's political life.

Generally speaking, in our opinion the United Nations should take more responsible action toward halting all military conflicts and settling all disputes among states only by negotiations or other peaceful ways on the basis of the principles enshrined in international law.

In the spirit of the 1982 declaration on the peaceful settlement of international disputes, we feel it is highly important to adopt a proposal that Romania, along with other states, advanced at the previous session, creating a UN body of good offices, mediation and conciliation that would take prompt and efficient action to prevent new armed confrontations and to find peaceful solutons to conflicts and any other disputes among states.

Good-neighborly relations among states can make a major contribution to world peace and security and to broadening international cooperation. UN talks on theme thus far and proposals and suggestions made provide the background for drafting an international document that can devleop and promote good-neighborliness among states.

It is imperative for peace, the security of peoples and for the future of mankind that underdevelopment be liquidated, the gap between rich and poor countries be closed and the new international economic order be bulit.

It is well known that the world economic crisis and inordinately high interest rates have sharply deteriorated the economic situation making the gap between developed and developing countries widen. So far, North-South dialogue has led virtually nowhere.

Under these circumstances, Romania proposes that, in dealing with the international economic issues, the current session concentrate its efforts on finding ways for real talks to begin at the UN between developed and developing countries in order to overcome the world economic crisis, provide equitable solutions to the problems of underdevelopment, and establish a new international economic order.

It is in this spirit that we set forth the idea of a special committee which should agree as soon as possible to begin global talks, either modelled on the Law of the Sea Conference, or as a UN conference in which all states should take part. It is in that framework that a program to aid developing countries ought to be considered alongside a general treaty laying down new principles of international economic relations. Romania believes that it is in the interest of both developing and developed states to come to an undelayed agreement on a new policy to be pursued on world economic issues.

It is time that all possibilities be explored to find ways to effectively assist developing countries, since the eradication of underdevelopment and the building of a new world economic order are objectively required by stability and economic growth worldwide.

More particularly, radical, global solutions ought to be found to the developing countries' foreign debts. The high-rate policy and recessionary effects are largely responsible for their present position. Considering the seriousness of the situation, Romania takes the view that the matter requires a global, not selective, solution including general principles in settling developing countries' foreign debts.

Our country takes the view that such a solution should include canselling the poorest countries' debt a substantial reduction of those of other developing countries, and rescheduling over a longer period of time at low or no interest rate. Moreover, the interest rates for older credits should be capped at 7-8 percent, with the money paid back for interest rates above that limit applied toward the outstanding foreign debt. New credits for developing countries should be given at interest rates no higher than 5 percent. As part of the global solution, annual foreign debt repayments should not exceed 10-15 percent of the states' export earnings.

Under that approach, developing countries ought to be given access to international credit on soft terms and a credit fund be set up by developed countries.

At the same time, the interests of world economic growth requires a reorganization of the international monetary system on a new, equitable basis, with strict observance of the new principles of interstate relations so that it may contribute to stimulating the economic growth of each country,of developing ones first of all.

Efforts ought to be stepped up to give developing countries broad, unlimited access to the gains of modern science and technology and favor a substantial transfer of technologies that meet their specific development needs. More particularly, an impetus should be given to UNCTAD-sponsored talks on a code of conduct concerning the transfer of technology, the funding -- through UN channels -- of technical-assistance for developing countries projects, apt to create and devleop national scientific and technological capability.

Paticularly important is the question of fighting the extremely harmful practice of luring away personnel from developing countries which are thus deprived of an essential factor of economic and social growth. We appreciate the activity of the UNCTAD special governmental expert group, but feel that greater efforts should be made to create as soon as possible the frame work for international cooperation against the adverse consequences of the flow of skilled labor from developing to developed states. An international convention or accord on that matter ought, in our view, to make provisions for highly trained people, or the firms hiring them, to repay education costs and damages to their native countries.

A highly significant role in the effort to reshape international economic relations, build a new world economic order, and overcome underdevelopment is held by the growing and deepening economic cooperation among developing countries, their closer solidarity and unity of action. Romania supports the idea of a developing summit to promote cooperation among them and to agree on a common strategy in their negotiations with developed states.

In a world ruled by contradictions and insecurity, of serious threats to peace, the problems of the young generation should be a foremost concern of our states. The future of each nation and of all humanity closely relates to the education of youth in the spirit of the loftiest ideals of work, liberty, and peace.

The observance in 1985 of the International Year of the Child under the theme "participation, development, peace" shows the United Nations' high responsibility in that respect. Preparations for the year and the actions that spanned a longer period of time point to the International Year of the Child as an outstanding event in the life of children, apt to rally the forces of the young generation in order to increase its contribution to the socioeconomic and social development of each country, and to the struggle for social progress, cooperation, and world peace. We expect the resolutions to be passed by the current General Assembly session, on the basis of the recommendations of the UN advisory committee for the International Year of the Child, to give fresh impetus to the young generation to join the general effort to find solutions to major issues of our time, and to build a better and more just world.

The complex character of international questions makes Romania hold the view that their settlement requires the participation of all states regardless of social system, and steadfastly support the idea that a growing role should be played by the small and medium-sized countries, the developing and nonaligned states that share the highest interests in promoting a policy of cooperation, independence, and peace.

In our opinion, the United Nations and other international bodies should play a growing and more active role in giving all states an opportunity to participate in international life on an equal footing, to democratize it, in the interests of detente, independence, and peace.

As far as Romania is concerned, it is determined to work in the future -- like at present -- for a broad development of its ties with all states regardless of social system. We strongly promote cooperation with all socialist countries, with our neighbors first of all, with developing countries, and then also with developed countries, with all states of the world. We have firmly grounded international relations in equality of rights, strict respect for the principles of national sovereignty and independence, noninterference in internal affairs, mutual advantage, renunciation of the threat and use of force, the right of each people to choose its own path of socioeconomic development without outside interference.

In the spirit of Romania's foreign policy of openness to the world, peace, and cooperation, the Romanian delegation, on the strength of the mandate it has from the country's president, will make its full contribution, alongside other delegations, to the success of the current General Assembly session, whose agenda carries items of great significance. We deeply believe that the commitment and responsible efforts of all states, governments, and peoples can block the road to a new world war, to nuclear catastrophe, and can ensure the protection of mankind's most precious commodity, peace, the triumph of a new policy of equality and respect for national independence, and the building of a better and more just world.

As the president of the SR of Romania, Nicolae Ceausescu, recently underlined, "different social systems between our countries, different political and philosophical beliefs, or even divergencies or disputes between certain states, should not deter us from putting the interests of each people and of humanity above everything else, and from taking most resolute action to fulfill the expectations of the peoples, of mankind".

CEAUSESCU, DASCALESCU GREET CHINESE OFFICIALS

AU021518 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 30 Sep 84 p 1

[Greetings message from President Nicolae Ceausescu and Prime Minister Constantin Dascalescu to CPC Central Committee General Secretary Hu Yaobang; PRC President Li Xiannian; and PRC State Council Premier Zhao Ziyang, on 35th anniversary of PRC]

[Text] To Comrade Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the CPC Central Committee; Comrade Li Xiannian, president of the PRC; Comrade Peng Zhen, chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of the PRC; Comrade Zhao Ziyang, premier of the PRC State Council:

Dear comrades, on the occasion of the 35th anniversary of the proclamation of the PRC, we convey cordial and friendly greetings and warmest congratulations to you, the CPC, the National People's Congress, the PRC Government, and the fraternal Chinese people on behalf of the RCP, the Government of the SR of Romania, and the Romanian people.

The proclamation of the PRC on 1 October 1949 is an expression of the brilliant culmination of the long and revolutionary struggle of the Chinese people led by their glorious Communist Party, against the exploitative and oppressive old regime and imperialist domination, for social and national liberation. The founding of the PRC was an event of historical importance, which inauguarted a new era in the life and destinies of the great Chinese people, and at the same time had profound international significance as a result of substantial modifications in the relations of forces for the benefit of socialism, independence, progress, and peace.

In the 35 yers since the proclamation of the PRC, the Chinese people, making optimal use of their great creative power and working with devotion, enthusiasm and passion, have achieved outstanding successes in their great task of building socialism and in China's increasing assertiveness in the international arena . The Romanian Communists and all Romanian people highly appreciate the enormous activities of the diligent Chinese people led by the CPC in turning their country into a powerful socialist country with a modern industry and agriculture, advanced science and technology, and a constantly improving standard of living. At the same time, we appreciate the increasingly important role the PRC plays in the international arena today, in its general struggle and efforts for peace, disarmament, and security throughout the world, for understanding and cooperation among nations, for eliminating underdevelopment, for establishing a new, international economic order, and for settling interstate disputes politically, solely through negotiations.

Inspired by deep feelings of friendship and solidarity, the Romanian Communists and all our people sincerely rejoice in these significant achievements and wholeheartedly wish the skillful and enthusiastic Chinese people and the CPC new and ever greater victories in developing their country, making it flourish, and in building a new, free, dignified, and happy life.

We learn with great satisfaction of the relations of friendship, solidarity, and fruitful cooperation between our parties, countries, and peoples, relations that continously develop in all fields of common interest. On this occasion too, we wish to reassert our firm conviction that by acting jointly, in close cooperation and in the spirit of decisions reached at the summit meetings, relations between the RCP and the CPC, between the SR of Romania and the PRC, will further strongly develop for the benefit of and in the interest of the Romanian and Chinese peoples, the general cause of socialism, independence, progress, peace, and cooperation throughout the world.

On this glorious jubilee anniversary, once again, dear Comrades, we convey to you, to the Communists and to all the Chinese people, the cordial wish for new and important successes in building socialism, wishes for the continuous prosperity and flourishing of the PRC.

Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the SR of Romania.

Constantin Dascalescu, prime minister of the Government of the SR of Romania.

PRC DEPUTY CULTURE MINISTER ENDS VISIT

AU021936 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1839 GMT 2 Oct 84

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 2/10/1984 -- At the invitation of the Council of Socialist Culture and Education a governmental cultural delegation of the People's Republic of China led by Lu Zhixian, deputy minister of culture, paid a visit to Romania. The delegation had talks with Suzana Gadea, chairman of the Council of Socialist Culture and Education, on the development of bilateral cooperation in the field and saw round cultural establishments.

ECONOMIC S&T COMMISSION WITH ZAMBIA MEETS

AU021930 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1841 GMT 2 Oct 84

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 2/10/1984 -- The current stage of the Romanian-Zambian economic relations, the opportunities for the further development of economic and technical-scientific cooperation in domains of mutual interest, the expansion and diversification of commercial exchanges between Romania and Zambia are surveyed during the session of the joint Romanian-Zambian Commission of Economic and Technical Cooperation under way in Bucharest. The delegations of the two countries to the current session are led by Ion M. Nicolae, deputy prime minister of Romania, and Leonard Subulwa, minister of state for commerce and industry of the Republic of Zambia [name and title as received].

OLTEANU-LED MILITARY DELEGATION VISITS SWEDEN

AU281818 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1655 GMT 28 Sep 84

[Text] Stockholm AGERPRES 28/9/1984 -- Colonel-General Constantin Olteanu, minister of national defence of Romania, headed a military delegation on an official visit to Sweden, as guest of that country's defence minister Anders Thunborg, over September 25-28, 1984. During the visit, the Romanian military delegation was received by Swedish Prime Minister Ingvar Carlsson, had talks at Sweden's Defence Ministray and visited military institutions and units as well as socio-cultural establishments.

DRAFT DIRECTIVES ON SOCIOECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

For the full text of the "Draft Directives of the 13th RCP Congress on Romania's Socioeconomic Development in the 1986-90 5-Year Plan and Future Guidelines up to 1990," published in SCINTEIA on 5 September, see the Joint Publication Research Services publication JPRS-EPS-84-122, page 46, published 2 October.

TESLIC ASSESSES REAGAN, GROMYKO UN SPEECHES

AU021410 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 29-30 Sep 84 p 13

[Vlado Teslic "The Week in the World" column: "Optimism and Reality"]

[Excerpts] We live at a time of a specific terror exercised by rhetoric, particularly the rhetoric which frightens with black pictures of crises, conflicts, or nuclear cataclysm, so that every emphatic expression of optimism by one of the highest statesmen of the world has a refreshing effect, even as a delusive hope that all the ships have not been sunk.

From this angle, how is one to assess the speech by President Reagan and his pronounced optimism, and how is one to assess Gromyko's answer, which persistently clings to the position that the United States is responsible for all the crises, but which leaves the door open for negotiations?

What is least disputable in all this is the significance of the United Nations as an irreplaceable factor of peace and cooperation, as well as of a further democratization of international relations. It is in fact the only world forum which now cannot be boycotted by anyone, and at which nobody could publicly advocate a concept of hegemony, force, inequality, or ideological, political, and economic exclusiveness and special interests. Is this not indicated by Reagan's readiness to address the United Nations and to present America as a factor in world peace, as a great power that is ready for negotiations with the other great power, or as a partner of all countries in solving the accumulated problems?

It would certainly be very useful if other most responsible statesmen would also use the UN forum more frequently so that a better atmosphere and firmer basis for changes in the spirit of the UN Charter would be created. Perhaps the next, jubilee session of the UN General Assembly is a proper opportunity for this.

Reagan's optimism certainly should not be regarded only as "simplistic American idealism," or as a pure need to present himself to the American voters in a peaceful role, but also as a realization that the arms race has assumed proportions that soon will be no longer controllable and which demand fresh, more conciliatory approaches and tones.

This is certainly a step forward, but it appears that Reagan's specific proposals on how to get out of the crisis do not completely meet either the demands of the main partner or the realities and demands of the alarmed world.

Gromyko indicated this in his speech, which the Americans wisely say could have been worse, but expected would be "much, much better." He remained on the "hard" Soviet position that the Americans are to be blamed for all world crises, and above all, for the break in the missile talks. It is now difficult to believe that something essential may change after the meeting between Gromyko and Reagan, except for the fact that the big powers will leave the door open for further talks. This is much less than the readiness of both sides to change their key position: negotiating from a position of strength. Have not the Americans overestimated their "military superiority" and underestimated the military might of the partner, offering him a compromise on points where he already is more than "half way," such as participation in solving international disputes? The key question for the Soviet Union and evidence that the other side came "half way" remains the concept of military superiority (in Europe or in space), which is very controversial, as well as the United States' lack of readiness to remove its economic and technological restrictions against the USSR.

For the rest of the world, above all for the majority of the nonaligned countries, Reagan's coming "half way" remains outside the main line of international life. The crisis has been caused by the contest of the big powers and blocs, and there can be no way out of it without detente and a general democratization of international relations.

UN CONSULTATIVE BODY CRITICIZES REAGAN POLICY

AU021206 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1222 GMT 1 Oct 84

[Text] Brussels, Oct. 1 (TANJUG) -- The International Progress Organisation (IPO), composed mainly of non-aligned countries, has voiced a number of sharp crticisms of the foreign policy of U.S. President Ronald Reagan.

In the conclusions published after a three-day conference in Brussels, the IPO stresses that Washington does not respect international agreements. The conduct of the United States in Central America and the Middle East and the deployment of U.S. nuclear missiles in Western Europe are particularly criticised. The U.S. activity all over the world is assessed as impermissible interference in the internal affairs of sovereign countries through exerting political or economic pressure.

The IPO, based in Vienna, is a consultative body of the U.N. Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) and the U.N. Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO), and is financed by their member-countries.

LCY PRESIDIUM DISCUSSES UPCOMING CC SESSION

LD030307 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1555 GMT 2 Oct 84

[Text] Belgrade, 2 Oct (TANJUG) -- Within the framework of preparations for the next LCY Central Committee session the LCY Central Committee Presidium, chaired by Ali Sukrija, today discussed the current ideopolitical questions of the implementation of the 1984 economic policy and the tasks of the LC in the implementation of the 1985 economic and development policy. In so doing, the Presidium proceeded from the results attained thus far during the party discussion of the draft conclusions of the 13th session of the LCY Central Committee and of action unity.

Proceeding from the need for discussion at the LCY Central Committee session to be concentrated primarily on LC activity and on other social subjects' activity in implementing the objectives and tasks of the first phase of the Long-Term Program of Economic Stabilization, the Presidium particularly stressed the need for this Central Committee session to provide a realistic assessment of socioeconomic developments and processes thus far. At its session, the LCY Central Committee will discuss what the outstanding questions and dilemmas in our socioeconomic development are and in which direction the action and immediate activity of the LC and all other subjective factors should be channeled in order to resolve our economic problems and achieve the 1985 stabilization program tasks.

The LCY Central Committee Presidium also discussed the proposed stands on implementing the 1984 economic policy and the LC's tasks in shaping and implementing the 1985 economic and development policy that will be placed before the LCY Central Committee for discussion.

The Presidium approved the report by Ali Sukrija, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, on the talks he had with Alessandro Natta, PCI general secretary, and other PCI leaders. The assessment was made that the relations between the LCY and the PCI are an example of fruitful cooperation between the two parties based on the principles of independence, equality, reciprocal respect and each party's responsibility to its own workers class and people.

The importance of this cooperation was confirmed as well as the need for it to be advanced further in the interest of consolidating good-neighborly relations between Italy and the SFRY, which have become one of the factors of stability in south Europe and in the Mediterranean, as well as in the interests of the struggle for peace, democracy and socialism in the world. The Presidium expressed its satisfaction over the PCI's stance regarding the comprehensive protection of the Slovene national minority in Italy.

The LCY Central Committee Presidium also approved the report on the forthcoming visit to the LCY by a delegation of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party [MPRP], led by Gombojav, a member of the Politburo and secretary of the MPRP Central Committee.

ZHOU ENLAI EXHIBITION OPENS IN BELGRADE

LD011954 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1731 GMT 1 Oct 84

[Text] Belgrade, October 1 (TANJUG) -- An exhibition entitled "Zhou Enlai -- His Life and Work" opened in Belgrade today. Photographs, personal effects and manuscripts that belonged to the late Chinese premier, speak of his life and work.

This is the first time that the Chinese Communist Party has allowed the exhibits, which include many historical documents, to be displayed outside China. Speaking of Zhou's personal contribution to the deepening of comprehensive cooperation between Yugoslavia and China, Executive Secretary of the Yugoslav League of Communists Central Committee Svetislav Stojakov underlined his revolutionary determination and wisdom as a statesman. It was greatly due to Zhou Enlai that many Chinese revolutionary cadres survived the Cultural Revolution and that the heritage of the ancient Chinese civilization was conserved, Stojakov said.

Opening the exhibition, China's Ambassador to Yugoslavia Xie Li pointed out that the exhibits also include a telegram sent by the leader of the Yugoslav revolution, Josip Broz Tito, and Chinese press reports on the Yugoslav patriots' struggle against fascism published in 1945.

The exhibition on Zhou Enlai's life and work is the second Chinese cultural event in Yugoslavia this autumn. A grandiose display of archeological finds from China, entitled "8,000 Years of Chinese Culture" is currently on show in Zagreb, Yugoslav Republic of Croatia.

DIZDAREVIC MEETS WITH IRAN'S VELAYATI AT UN

LD012242 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1751 GMT 1 Oct 84

[Text] United Nations, 1 Oct (TANJUG) -- Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs, today met Ali Akbar Velayati, minister of foreign affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran. In a long and frank conversation views were exchanged on the promotion of bilateral relations. International subjects were also discussed, particularly the Middle East and the creation of conditions for surmounting the present difficulties there. The Yugoslav and Iranian heads of diplomacy devoted particular attention to subjects on the agenda of the nonaligned ministerial meeting.

CSSR PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION CONCLUDES VISIT

AU020835 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1640 GMT 27 Sep 84

[Text] Belgrade, Sept 27 (TANJUG) -- Cooperation between Yugoslavia and Czechoslovakia, which has a long tradition and is characterised by friendship, is developing successfully in all fields. The foregoing was said here today in closing talks between Yugoslav and Czechoslovak parliamentary delegations led by SFRY Assembly President Dusan Alimpic and Czechoslovak Federal Assembly President Alois Indra.

This cooperation is based on the well-known principles of independence, non-interference and respect for each other's specific features of internal development and international position, it was said. The two delegations underscored the significance of the 1973 meeting between Presidents Josip Broz Tito and Gustav Husak and the recent visit to Czechoslovakia by then SFRY Presidency President Mika Spiljak and to Yugoslavia by Czechoslovak Prime Minister Lubomir Strougal. The Czechoslovak delegation left Yugoslavia today, the fourth day of its visit.

LEADERS HOLD TALKS WITH LIBYAN COMMANDER IN CHIEF

Mamula Meets Jabir

LD021318 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1242 GMT 2 Oct 84

[Text] Belgrade, 2 Oct (TANJUG) -- Admiral of the Fleet Branko Mamula, federal secretary for national defense, had talks in the Federal Secretariat for National Defense today with Brigadier Abu Bakr Yunis Jabir, member of the Revolutionary Council and commander in chief of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, who is leading a military delegation from his country on an official and friendly visit to our country and the Armed Forces.

In a cordial and friendly conversation, the two high-ranking military leaders assessed that relations and cooperation between the Armed Forces of the two friendly and nonaligned countries are developing successfully and that significant opportunities exist for their further promotion.

Present at the talks were Vuko Dragasevic, SFRY ambassador in the Libyan Jamahiriyah; Colonel General Veljko Kadijevic, assistant federal secretary for national defense; Lieutenant Colonel General Naton Tus; Lieutenant Colonel General Svetislav Popovic; Vice Admiral Sveto Letica; Major General Bogdan Rencelj; and Major General Slavoljub Djokic. Abdallah S. Burki, secretary of the People's Bureau of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah in Yugoslavia, was also present at the reception and talks in the Federal Secretariat for National Defense.

Djuranovic Receives Libyan

LD022333 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1429 GMT 2 Oct 84

[Text] Belgrade, 2 Oct (TANJUG) -- Veselin Djuranovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, today received Brigadier Abu Bakr Yunis Jabir, commander in chief of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah Armed Forces, in the Palace of the Federation. Brig Jabir is visiting the SFRY at the invitation of the Federal Secretariat for National Defense.

During their conversation on bilateral relations, they expressed the joint desire to continue to promote Yugoslav-Libyan cooperation in the interests of the two friendly and nonaligned countries. The meeting was attended by Admiral of the Fleet Branko Mamula, federal secretary for national defense, and Vuko Dragasevic, SFRY ambassador to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah.

MAMULA RECEIVES SWEDISH MILITARY COMMANDER

LD021452 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1220 GMT 2 Oct 84

[Text] Belgrade, 2 Oct (TANJUG) -- Admiral of the Fleet Branko Mamula, federal secretary for national defense, received in the Federal Secretariat for National Defense today General K.H. Lennart Ljung, supreme commander of the Armed Forces of the Kingdom of Sweden, who is leading a military delegation from his country on an official friendly visit to our country and Armed Forces.

The talks between Admiral Branko Mamula and the guest from friendly Sweden were conducted in an atmosphere of cordiality and friendship, and related to the further development of relations and cooperation between the Armed Forces of the SFRY and Sweden.

Colonel General Petar Gracanin, chief of the General Staff of the Yugoslav People's Army, and the closest associates of the federal secretary for national defense were present at the talks. Also present at the talks were Lennart Myrsten, ambassador of the Kingdom of Sweden in Yugoslavia, and Colonel L.F. Stroem, military attache.

GRLICKOV HOLDS TALKS WITH PRON COUNCIL CHAIRMAN

LD021505 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Crotian 1149 GMT 2 Oct 84

[Text] Belgrade, 2 Oct (TANJUG) -- Aleksandar Grlickov, member of the SAWPY Federal Conference Presidium and chairman of the Section for Foreign Political Questions and International Contacts, had talks today with a delegation of the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth (PRON) led by Jan Dobraczynski, chairman of the PRON National Council.

In an open and friendly conversation, Dr Grlickov briefed the guests from Poland on the basic trends of SAWPY's activity at the international level and expounded views on the political and economic circumstances in the modern world.

The two sides stated that making a contribution to the world progressive forces' efforts aimed against the arms race and toward peace, equal cooperation and the development of mutual confidence constitutes a very significant component of SAWPY and PRON activities. Readiness to strengthen mutual relations and cooperation was expressed. Wiktor Kinecki, ambassador of the PPR, also attended the talks.

Alimpic Receives Dobraczynski

LD030342 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1427 GMT 2 Oct 84

[Text] Belgrade, 2 Oct (TANJUG) -- Dusan Alimpic, president of the SFRY Assembly, today received a delegation of the Polish Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth (PRON) headed by Jan Dobraczynski, chairman of the PRON National Council.

During a cordial and open conversation, the president of the SFRY Assembly briefed the visitors on some of the operational aspects of the political system and on the topical tasks facing the SFRY Assembly, such as the realization of the Long-Term Program of Economic Stabilization and the resolutions on and plans for socioeconomic development. In this context, President Alimpic spoke in detail about the assembly and delegate system and the method of work and powers of the chambers of the SFRY Assembly, as well as on cooperation between SAWPY and the Trade Union Federation and the Assembly.

On their part, the members of the PRON delegation spoke about the place and role of their organization in Poland's sociopolitical life and its relations with the Sejm. Witkor Kinecki, ambassador of the PPR, also took part in the conversation.

1985 TRADE TALKS WITH ALBANIA HELD IN BELGRADE

AU021016 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1136 GMT 28 Sep 84

[Text] Belgrade, September 28 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslav-Albanian trade in the first eight months of the year valued 65 million dollars, some 60 percent of the 112 million dollars envisaged by the protocol on bilateral trade in 1984. This was revealed during negotiations held at experts' level at the Yugoslav Secretariat for Foreign Trade today on a protocol on Yugoslav-Albanian trade in 1985.

LEADERS SEND MESSAGES TO PRC COUNTERPARTS

Planinc to Zhao Ziyang

AU021722 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 1 Oct 84 p 6

[Text] Belgrade -- On the occasion of the 35th anniversary of the PRC, Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council, has sent most cordial congratulations to Zhao Ziyang, premier of the State Council of the PRC, with best wishes for the further prosperity and successful development of the PRC.

The belief is expressed that friendly relations and comprehensive cooperation will continue to develop successfully in the future between our two socialist countries for the well-being of the two people, and the strengthening of international cooperation, peace, and security in the world.

Sukrija to Hu Yaobang

AU021708 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 1 Oct 84 p 6

[Text] Belgrade -- On the occasion of the 35th anniversary of the PRC, Ali Sukrija, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, has sent congratulations on behalf of the LCY Central Committee Presidium to Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the CPC Central Committee, and to the CPC Central Committee with best wishes for new successes in socialist building for the further prosperity of the friendly people of China.

The telegram says that the workers class and the working people of the PRC are celebrating the 35th anniversary of the PRC with considerable results in the building of socialist and in their country's material and cultural development.

The telegram also expresses satisfaction at the successful development of friendly relations and cooperation between the LCY and CPC and between the two socialist countries, as well as the belief that these relations will continue to develop successfully in the interest of our peoples, of international cooperation on an equal footing, and of peace, social progress, and socialism in the world.

Djuranovic to Li Xiannian

LD301505 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 30 Sep 84

[Text] On the occasion of the 35th anniversary of the PRC, Veselin Djuranovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, has sent a telegram to President Li Xiannian sincerely congratulating him and wishing the Chinese people new successes in the socioeconomic construction of their country. The telegram stresses, among other things, the high level of friendly relations between the SFRY and the PRC and confidence in their further successful development, which was reaffirmed during the recent visit of President Li to the SFRY.

Telegrams of congratulations have also been sent by Ali Sukrija, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, Dusan Alimpic, president of the SFRY Assembly, and Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council.

DRUG ADDICTION SPREADING AMONG YOUNG PEOPLE

AU281629 Belgrade NARODNA ARMIJA in Serbo-Croatian No 2358, 20 Sep 84 p 3

[Milorad Pantelic article: "Drug Addiction Has Taken Root"]

[Excerpts] In 1970, it was officially announced that in Yugoslavia there were 250 registered drug addicts who came into conflict with the law. Four years later, this number had risen and by 1978 it had reached nearly 6,000. For every registered drug addict there are another 10 who are believed to be dependent on drugs.

Regrettably, the figures are perhaps even higher. A recent analysis of this epidemic in an area that in terms of population constitutes approximately a seventh or an eighth of our country has confirmed this suspicion. In that part of the country there are already some 14,000 drug addicts.

A few years ago 16 year-old boys and girls were taking drugs; nowadays 12 year-olds are starting.

As is well known, drugs are very expensive. A dose, that is, a quantity smaller than 1 gram of a poor quality drug costs as much as 3,000 dinars. The best quality drug costs as much as 15,000 dinars per gram. Hardly any child has so much money, and yet drugs are taken by children from all social strata. Accordingly, in order to obtain the desired drug, children are left with a small choice of methods: crime and, for girls, prostitution. In that part of the country alone, 1,425 children carried out various criminal acts in recent years, some of them on five or more occasions. There were cases of robbing pharmacies, banks, shops, of "borrowing" vehicles, fights, attacks on official persons, and so forth.

The Secretariat for Internal Affairs, the health institutions, the social services, and the customs organs do not run away from their responsibility. However, they also stress certain objective circumstances that reduce their effectiveness and serve drug addiction

This is primarily the openness of our borders and tourism, the influence of the West, the striving of foreign intelligence services to poison the youth in other countries, and the race for profit. The situation is made particularly difficult by the major drug smugglers. It is difficult to detect them, particularly lately, when they are more and more joined by students. A smuggling case was even discovered in which a soldier was involved.

We are well aware of the consequences of using drugs. In the extreme case, it is death. In the last 2 years alone, 12 young people died of drug addiction in the area mentioned earlier, while 4 in a medium-sized town died this year. This is what is known. We can only suspect the rest. It is also a frightening fact that there are increasingly more frequent cases of babies being born without hands and legs, with an arm 10 centimeters long, without hangers, and the like, and this is perhaps even more serious than death itself.

There are no reports as to whether PCP has also reached out country, but the Americans are warning the world of the danger of this drug. If there is no data about the drug PCP there is about all other kinds. Most of the secretariats of internal affairs have collected samples of all kinds of drugs discovered this far and in all forms. It is not difficult to differentiate them according to their looks, color, and smell. This is an important step in the struggle against this evil because parents, teachers, and students are thus able to acquaint themselves with the characteristics of these poisons. Thanks to this, more people could more easily and more quickly find out whether their children are taking drugs. To find out at the beginning -- this is the opportune time to prevent the evil from becoming greater.

CONVICTED ALBANIAN SPY'S ACTIVITIES REPORTED

AU021014 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1608 GMT 28 Sep 84

[Text] Vranje, Sept 28 (TANJUG) -- The five-member council of the district led by Judge Ekrem Isljami, has sentenced to six years in prison Cenan Memeti, 25, a Bucharest economics faculty student of Zujinac, near Presevo, Serbia, for the criminal act of espionage.

Cenan Memeti has been found guilty of collecting information for the intelligence service of Albania in the period from 1980 to 1982. In the 1983-1984 period he collected information also for the intelligence service of another East-European country.

For the Albanian intelligence, Cenan Memeti collected information about inter-nationality relations between Serbs and Albanians in Presevo. He, as established, also collected information in Pristina, Province of Kosovo, about the 1981 greater-Albanian irredentist demonstrations -- the number of demonstrators, how the demonstrations were suppressed, etc.

Memeti later started working for the intelligence service of another East-European country, for which he collected information abroad.

DISRUPTIONS IN KOSOVO ECONOMY 'DEEPENING'

LD030526 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1356 GMT 2 Oct 84

[Text] Pristina 2 Oct (TANJUG) -- The physical volume of industrial production achieved in Kosovo during the past 8 months was higher by 2.4 percent as compared with the same period last year.

This is a significant piece of information in light of the fact that in the first 6 months production dropped by 3.2 percent, but it is not an encouraging one since production continues to fall short of the planned figure of 4.6 percent and of the Kosovo economy's capacity. This is why, despite the recent encouraging production results, there is no room for complacency. This was stated at today's session of the Kosovo Trade Union Federation, which discussed the current economic developments and the trade unions' activity for the realization of the resolution and the Long-Term Program of Economic Stabilization.

Disruptions experienced in economic activity in Kosovo have not been halted. On the contrary, disruptions are actually deepening, said Rade Milojevic, member of the Council of the Trade Union Federation Presidium. The trade unions are particularly worried by the continuing tendency of real personal incomes to fall steeply, a tendency which is important not only socioeconomically, but also politically. A major problem is also posed by the difficulties facing the basic organizations of associated labor and workers in general owing to the implementation of regulations limiting the growth of personal incomes. In a number of these organizations, even the payment of reduced personal income is delayed for 2 or more months. The overcoming of these difficulties represents one of the most important tasks in the realization of economic stabilization.

The council drew the conclusion that trade unions had to act to ensure that production plans for next year are adopted by the end of the year in every organization, with the full involvement of the workers, and that these production plans are based on what is really possible and correspond with one's own resources, science and the pooling of resources, which is bound to stimulate workers and give them a feeling of responsibility for the plan's fulfillment. The trade union organizations' activity has to be aimed at developing more extensive and constant contacts with the workers and at keeping them informed about all work problems, tasks, and obligations. The council decided to send 300,000 dinars in assistance to Leposavic Municipality for eliminating the consequences of the recent earthquake.

BRIEFS

TRADE WITH LIBYA -- Belgrade, Sep 27 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslavia exported 133 million dollars worth of goods to Libya over the first seven months this year and expects to reach the planned target of 240 million dollars worth of exports to that country by the end of the year. The Yugoslav chamber of economy said today that bilateral trade and Yugoslav exports to Libya have grown constantly since a decline two years ago. Yugoslavia has imported 84 million dollars worth of oil from Libya this year. It is the country's only import from Libya. With 40 million dollars worth of shipments, the Yugoslav textile industry made a breakthrough on the Libyan market this year, it was said. Despite a drop in orders, the value of current projects of Yugoslav construction enterprises in Libya is 2.2 billion dollars. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG in English 1745 GMT 27 Sep 84 LD]

TRADE WITH GREECE -- Yugoslav exports to Greece in the first 7 months of this year amounted to $63.5 million, which is 12.5 percent more than last year, and imports from Greece amounted to $41 million or 15 percent less than last year. This means that a surplus of $22.4 million was earned this year, which is almost three times as much as in the same period in 1983. [Summary] [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 18 Sep 84 p 7 AU]